BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,411—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
18th Feb.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	5595
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	8803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5894	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	8803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5894	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	8803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5894	VICTORIA	6322
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 650; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 6 p. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Musco	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Musco	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	6th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,688	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasseviob	4,786	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALL, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.

OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

CONTINUED PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 4. THIS EVENING, AT 9-15

TO-DAY DOORS OPEN 3-15, PERFORMANCE AT 4.

MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE. CHILDREN HALF PRICE, Gallery Excepted.

THE SAME SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME AS IN THE EVENING.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, TO-DAY, AT 4. TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15.

AUSTRALIA'S GRANDEST AND BEST AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MENDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

Where Plan is now on view.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF JHANSI.

Present.—A. SABONADIERE, Esq., C. S., Judge.

In the matter of the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM PERCY, Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi, who died intestate at Jhansi, on 9th May, 1904.

WHEREAS Mr. H. C. GOFF, of Jhansi, has made an application to this Court for GRANT of LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of the deceased named above, and the 27th (twenty-seventh) day of February 1905, at Jhansi has been fixed for hearing the same, this citation is issued, calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 2nd day of February, 1905.

A. SABONADIERE, District Judge.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS LIMITED.

RE-DEBENTURE DEED, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1896.

THE SALE of the MILL PREMISES pursuant to the above-named Debenture Deed and to the powers vested in the Trustees by such Debenture Deed will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1905, at 3 P. M., by Messrs. Mennesse and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 35 Hummum Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay. Printed particulars and conditions of Sale are ready and they may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned. Dated this 9th day of February 1905.

NANU, HORMUSJEE & Co., Solicitors to the Trustees.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE AND CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1905.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE AND CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 312 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDARS PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 1228 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1862 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHANGHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 787 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Junga Agency, Apollo Chunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 34, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO., Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE" BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

A CUP valued at Rupees Seventy-five has been given by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JODHPUR, for the best BULL DOG (born and bred in India), exhibited at the BOMBAY DOG SHOW, to be held on the 23rd February, 1905.

DOUGLAS BENNETT, Honorary Secretary, Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

14th February 1905.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Customs House, on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of one case Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery and Gold Jewellery cases Japanese Ware, Porcelain, Haberdashery, Wearing Apparel, Bengal Matches, Cigarettes, Cricket Balls, Fire-crackers, Hardware, Stylographic Pens, Electric Lamp-Globes, Umbrella Fittings, Bar-soap, carriage Rubber Tyres, Machinery, Beading and Window Glass, Packages Sugar, Carpets, and old iron, bags Epsom Salt, cummimseed and Dall, Moodas Coffee Husks, casks Cement and China-clay, bales Tobacco leaves and old newspaper, bundles sheets, Hoop and Bars Iron, and rattans, Iron Plates and Girders, pieces Planks and Rails, Rings Iron-wire, Deck-chairs and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent with be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

M. M. S. GUBBAY, Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay Customs House, 8th February, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1905, for "Making Improvements and Special REPAIRS to the Buildings of the Education Society's Schools, at Byculla," Value of work will be about Rs. 13,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E., Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

(TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY).

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, specially devoted to Cricket in India and we shall be glad of your support. The supplement will be entitled "INDIAN CRICKET" and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game. It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country. No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular. For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt. Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers. "Indian Cricket" will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a nominal rate it should meet with extensive support.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and (Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. the Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

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WANTED by a European Firm a SENIOR SALESMAN, Liberal salary offered. None but experienced men need apply. Apply by letter to Box No. 556F, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1. Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

OMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL, Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal Towns of Madagascar.

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WM. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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W. ADAMS CRAM, Acting Agent, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow	
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai	
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin	
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow	
Penang	Manila	Yokohama	
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe	
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	500,000

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases coloured prints.
7 cases white Sertings.
A few dozens of pints bier and stout.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED, SITUATED AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, at 3 p.m., in one lot.

All the freehold and leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery; such as boilers engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee & Co., attorneys for the Debenture-holders, Meadows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 14th February, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 1, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the commandant Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers, at Messrs Suleman Abdul Wahed and Co's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club,—

19 cast horses suitable as chargers, hunters, and hacks.

The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th February, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

ON FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dinsar's Show Room, the valuable household furniture by Benjamin, and others, such as drawing room suit of sofa and chairs, writing table, cheval glass, teapoys, curtain brackets Jardiniere, pedestals, pillars, large studio candelay, figure exhibition oil-paintings such as Bye Bye Papa, Indian snake charmer, Lord, Northcote study from life, wandering doctor, wrestler, hamal, view from the portico of Sir J. J. Art School, Maratha woman, study on brown paper, statues such as Apollo, Belvidero, Milans esteer, lady with a tiger, Iron and Venus, terracotta Panan and Dresden figures, standing lamps, brass double bedstead, etc., the property of the late Mr. V. D. MEHTA, Artist.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on views.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jenkin's House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room drawing room and bed room furniture, chesterfield sofas, glass ware and crockery, best plate ware, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Ross & Co., copying press on stand, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, wind proof lamps, &c., the property of N. Boya Ijas, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS SAPPHIRES, RUBIES AND EMERALDS.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Manockshaw Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lala Kanaiyalal Kissenchand, of Delhi—

1 bunch of 4 strings containing 36 pearls about 228 chows.
1 bunch of 4 strings containing 20 pearls about 154 chows.
1 bunch of 5 strings containing 20 pearls about 140 chows.
1 bunch of 16 strings conta ning 127 small pearls about 86 chows.
1 pearl, about 21 1-4 chows.
2 pearls, about 15 1-2 chows.
12 pearls 21 1-2 chows.
1 sapphire, about 15 1-8 rattles.
1 sapphire, about 5 1 2 rattles.
4 rubbies, about 6 3-1 rattles.
1 sapphire, ring set with small diamonds.
1 emerald, about 37 1-2 rattles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Oriental Bank Building (2nd floor), in Meadow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Roberts and others, also carved-blackwood furniture, English brass bedstead, antique swords guns and shields, door curtains with brass rods and brackets, table ornaments and flower vases. Leopard, skins with heads, one tapestry, pictures in gilt frames, table and hanging lamps, pictures, books, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Carpets and rugs coirs six chamber revolver, fitted writing and suit cases, &c., the property of the late Mr. S. BALMORA.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED

WORMS AND CONDITION.

HARVEY'S

ERADICATING

WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS

FOR HORSES.

Boxes containing 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each;

or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.

FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold), and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ilinda, 3397 tons, Captain A D Morton, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE steamer Lindenfels, (Ghazipur) 1862 tons, Captain T Mrokziock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2305 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Oxford, 2603 tons, Captain H Halley, sailed yesterday for Genoa via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2476 tons, Captain J Buxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartburg, 3609 tons, Captain L Schmidt, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and opium, and Mr Cumming and 15 deck passengers.

THE steamer Arabistan, 1819 tons, Captain C Bliault arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Newport via London with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Leslie and child, Mrs Dracup, and two children, Mr J McCallan, and Mr Bridgestock.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth.....Capt the Hon Hood....H-R Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr .....Baugh.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie, Comdr W G Hewett .....R I Marine
R I M S Comet .....Comdr .....Stocker .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D&E Clan Buchanan...1917 Main.....Kobe.....13-2 E Tajbhoy
F G Macdonald...3112...Haywood...L'pool &c...27-2 F M & Co
G Naderi.....1169 Coates...R S Ports ...13-2 B & P S N Co
K Clan Mackenzie ...1639 Leslie ...N F.....Finlay Muir & Co
M Puri.....643 Ahmed .....C Ports.....16-2 Shpd & Co
N Corfe Castle.....2933 Mattran...Baltimore...21-2 R A Willis

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Nubia .....3844 Tillard .....Shanghai.....22-2 P & O Co
Islami .....1605 Hughes...R S Ports..15-2 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	China	15-2	P & O Co
2	Clan Macneil	2804	Beer	Cor Coast	17-2	F Muir & Co
3	D Baldnino	914	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	G Crocco
4	Ischia	2784	Magazini	China	17-2	G Crocco
5	Shadwell	2892	Tonton	Hull	25-2	M M & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	7-3	P & O Co
7	Morocco	2306	Boxhall	Karachi	15-2	F Muir & Co
9	Warrburg	3609	Schmidt	Kobi	17-2	Glade & Co
10&11	Othello	3327	Bradley	Karachi	25-2	F Muir & Co
14	Lhasa	2171	Rothwell	P Gulf	17-2	M M & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Birdoswald...2603 Craig .....London.....25-2 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Arabistan s	Bliault	Newport, Jan 4
14	Kangra s	Henderson	Busreh, Jan 31
	Ormidale s	Hamilton	Calcutta, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Ilinda s	Morton	Akyab
	Dwarka s	Carey	Karachi, &c
	City of Oxford s	Halley	Genoa, &c
	Lindenfels Ghazipur	Broksieck	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Morocco, Boxhall, for Hull
" Wartburg, Schmidt, for Hamburg

The steamer Kangra, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mutura, left Marseilles homewards on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, arrived at London on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, left Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of 12th instant.

HONGKONG, FEB. 14.

The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon, left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—4000 cwts wheat; 529 cwts mowrassed Ralli Brothers; 100 ba es wool David Sassoon and Co; 2196 cwts oil cake New Mofussel Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—16 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 87 1-2 cwts wax D Vallibhoy and Co; 34 bales hides and skins and 8 bales carpets H and A Graham and Co; 57 bales hides and skins H N H Hasa; 65 bales hides and skins H M Abba.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 bale woollen carpet G P Gravrilles and Co; 8 cases brass and woodenware and 32 bundles moong mutta T P Bhumgara.

Othello s—200 cwt oilbanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—69900 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers, 120 bales hemp Keddie Reeve

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

arthurs s—343 bales cotton Ralli Brothers. 100 bales hemp N Futehally and Co, 37 1-2 cwt wax and 20 cwt gum D Vallibhai and Co

Shadwell s—110 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal.

FOR GENOA.

Birdeswald s—200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co, 100 bales cotton Banjee and Co. 1000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co, 100 tons old iron Societa Coloniale Italiana 2000 cwt linseed Ka ost Lam and Co, 2000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Telippo Artelli s—1000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Brothers. 6 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers. 1001 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt gingellyseed A lascheck and Co, 500 cwt myrabollams H Anandras and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Filipo Artelli s—300 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Clan Buchanan s—20 bales cotton Tata and Co, 1000 bales cotton Madras Wala and Co, 600 bales cotton M M Esmabhoy, 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 340 bales Jehangir B Patel and Co; 700 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co, 1050 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton Jeming and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—100 bales twist Tata and Co,

Nubia s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co. 100 bales twist Tata and Co 35 bales cotton J David 700 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co. 1000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 375 bales twist N J Abraham, 40 bales twist E Nocrdin and Co, 750 ba es twist Framjee Sons and Co, 300 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist Abraham E J Abraham, 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—100 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 250 cwt onion J M Mahomed.

Ischia s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

It is, we understand, in contemplation to lower the postal registration fee in India from two annas to one anna, and such a step would command full public approval. India, with its quarter-anna postcard and its half-anna stamp for letter purposes has already the cheapest postage in the world in respect of minimum charges, but the cost of registration is comparatively high. An anna fee is what is required, and there would probably be little or no loss of revenue after a year or two, for the use of the registered post would certainly increase in a very rapid way. In the case of registered parcels the figures have gone up in a remarkable manner: in the year 1903-04, they rose to upwards of 2,712,000 as against less than 1,230,000 sent unregistered, though the latter increased at the rate of 23 per cent. in the twelve month. If the fee is reduced by 50 per cent., the registration of letters will become far more popular than at present, for the number now is under 13 millions out of nearly 287 million letters posted in all, paid and unpaid.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

Tuesday,—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces and has been steady in Baluchistan, Sind, and Gujarat. Pressure is low and uniform over a large extent of the country including East Persia Baluchistan and part of North-west India, and the low pressure area is extending East-words through Central India. Light local precepitation has occurred in Baluchistan and North-west India. Karachi reports 1 inch, and China, Sambar 1-4 of inch. There is no definite depression, but the weather is feebly unsettled over the whole low pressure area, and light local precepitation is likely during the next 24 hours in North-west and Central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra, Jhansi, Ajmer, Neemuch, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is slightly below normal in Sind.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation while calms or variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Karachi, Negapatam and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximumis 7°in excess of normal at Ratnagiri and the minimum 5° to 7°at Ajmer, Rajkot, Deesa, Neemuch and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49°at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and Rajputana and at Agra, Saugor, Raipur, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Karachi, and light showers at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Weather is slightly unsettled in Sind and Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Metsorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th February 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·931
Temperature of the air	degrees 72·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·0
Dew Point	58·8
Relative humidity of Air	0 624
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·8
General Directions of Wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 234

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 13.

10 p.m.	70·3

TUESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 14.

5 p.m.	66·4
10 a.m.	72·2
2 p.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	76·4

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. GUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 15, 1905.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved next Saturday afternoon the 18th instant for class-firing, and competition for the monthly Challenge Cup.

2. The Corps will participate in the Combined Church Parade next Sunday and will parade dismounted in the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-20 p m punctually.

Dress—Review order (Summer) Swords on Slings.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 15, 1905.

1. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday the 19th instant.

Dress—Khaki, Helmets and Side Arms. (Medals to be worn.) Bandoliers will not be worn.

2. Match IX, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

3. Extract from the Gazette of India, Military Department dated 20th January 1905 is published for information:—

No. 57.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles,—Second Lieutenant Gray Ridge, to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 15, 1905.

1. The guns in Colaba North Fort will be available for Nos 1 and 2 Coys any evening during the week provided, notice be given to Head-Qrs Fort before 12 noon the day they are required.

2. The Corps will parade on Saturday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. at Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice and Inspection by the Brig-Gen R A.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Puttes not to be worn.

Members are particularly requested to attend this parade. There will be a meeting of the Regtl. Committee at the B V A Club on Monday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The New Plate—3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—The Importers Plate—3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—The Paddock Plate—4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Exeter Plate—4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Trainer's Plate—5-15 p.m.
6th Race—The Gaye Cup—5-45 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES,

Colaba..... 2-25 p.m.
Church Gate..... 2-40 p.m. } Local Time.
Grant Road..... 2-46 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi..... 2-50 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay February, 14 1905

BOMBAY RACES.

CHAMPION & CO.

Will attend.

ADDRESS ESPLANADE HOTEL.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

CURE ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISORDER.

HAVE you ever considered what neglecting your kidneys means?

Have you ever realised the terrible risk you are taking?

Do you not pass in the streets, every day, men and women whose countenances show that their kidney trouble is gone too far, and they are beyond hope?

How do you know them?

By their pale, sallow, sunken, or bloated countenances; by their dull, lack-lustre eyes; by their puffy or dark circles under the eyes; by their slow languid movements, blotched, pimpled, and unhealthy complexions, and general appearance of weakness and debility.

In addition to their outward appearance, how do they feel themselves?

Weak, worn out, tired and restless, nervous, irritable, and easily worried over the merest trifles, feverish and chilly, short of breath, dizzy, rheumatic, and they suffer from pains in the back, irregular heart, neuralgia, sleeplessness, general debility, and are thoroughly run down.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause all these symptoms and many more.

Your kidneys are the most important organs of the body. Take care of them.

They work to keep you in health by removing all the poisonous uric acid from your blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great kidney remedy, cure unhealthy kidneys, help them to do their work, aid them to filter and purify the blood, and restore health to both men and women in all cases of kidney disorder, bad backs, dull, heavy pains across the loins, gravel bladder troubles, too much or too little urine, sediment, thick urine, rheumatism, sciatica, diabetes and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney complaint.

If you have to stoop at your work and find you cannot do so because of the pains in your back, if you have a lot of lifting, walking or riding to do, and when you come home at night you feel thoroughly tired, you may be sure you have overtaxed your kidneys. Help them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. You will feel brighter, better, and happier for it, and your kidneys, helped by the gentle action of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, will be able to do twice as much work, and do it thoroughly.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all chemists, have been in use for 72 years; and we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a sample box free by post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-Mc-Clellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 13.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	89 7-16	= + 1-16
2½ do. Reduced	89 3-4	= unchanged
3 do. Indian (Sterling Loan)	107 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-8	= — 1-8
3 months' hence	27 3-4	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	.....	= .....
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20 1-2	= + 4
Berlin "	20·48	= unchanged
New York Demand	....	= ....
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 16 3-4 J.-F., done steady. Wheat afloat for U K 2,950,000.

RAPESEED—Brown 32 1-4 F.-M. buyers firm.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 34 1-8 A.-M. buyers firm.

ARRIVALS—Steamers—Regent, Tritels and Armand Behic.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·13 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 26,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
4·00 + 10	4·02 + 10	4·05 + 10
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·07 + 10	4·09 + 10	4·10 + 9
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·11 + 9	4·11 + 8	4·12 + 8

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 13th February, 1905:—

Cotton	18,786 bales.
Wheat	20,453 cwts.
Linseed	13,974 "
Rape, Ind and Mustard	5,120 "
Wool	13,930 "
Turmeric	nil
Myrabolams	749 "
Cottonseed	1,200 "
Bran	6,070 "
Groundnut	15,070 "
Linseed	13,210 "
Sandalwood	120 "
Shellac	200 "
Sugar	2,315 "
Other	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion..... Rs. 6,44,223
Gold coin..... Rs. 3,00,000
Ex s s 'Commandel from Australia.
Silver bullion..... Rs. 89,945
900 Bars of Silver.
Ex s s 'Caledonia' from London.
75 Boxes Dollars.
Ex s s Coromandel from Singapore.

BOMBAY, FEB. 14.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d to 3-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d to 9-32d
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d to 3-8d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		139
Shanghai	30	do	do	193 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm
Cash ..... 98·5
1st Settlement 1st March ..... 98·5
Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ..... 5 12 0 to 5-13
Forward ... April-May 6 6 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 8 0 to 5-9
Do Forward April-May 5 11
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 15 0 to 6
Do Forward April-May 6 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 5 0
Forward April-May... 6 14
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 28 8 0 to 29
Forward April-May ... 30 8
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish..... Rs. 43 to 44
15 per cent Mixed..... " 42 8 to 43
50 per cent. " ..... " 40 8 to 41
Black Kutnee " ..... " 35
Wheat.—Tone steady.
White Delhi Wheat Ready 4 9
Do April-May 4 10

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales 10,000
Imports ..... do. 28,000

Feb.-Mch. 3·03 —7	Mch.-Apl. 3·96 —7	Apl.-May 3·99 —6
May-June 4·01 6	June-July 4·03 —6	July-Aug. 4·01 —6
Aug.-Sept. 4·05 —6	Sept.-Oct. 4·05 —6	Oct.-Nov 4·08 —6

COTTON.—The market opened steady at about yesterday's rates and a moderate business was put through. After the opener from Liverpool was received the price of Broach Suttas declined to Rs. 203 another market closed easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

				Ready and
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	170	160	...	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	173	163	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	173	163	...	do
Oomrawatee (desopta) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	do
Khandeish do.	170	164	do	do
Jalgaon do	...	172	166	do
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	181	175	...	do
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	182	176	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	185	179	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	208	203	...	do
Do. do	...	...	...	207 15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	192 25 May
Westerns	...	...	...	183 do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhownagger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2½ per cent Consols	89 7-16
2½ per cent Reduced	89 3-4
3 per cent Sterling Loan	107 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 15 16
Bar Silver	28 1-8

LAW-COURTS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr Jamnadas Luximdas, managing clerk to Messrs Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors, appeared in answer to a notice issued to show cause why his name should not be included in the list of lawtouts under section 36 of the Legal Practitioner's Act.

Mr Strangman, barrister-at-law, and Mr Vellinker, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

The Magistrate said this matter could not be gone into yesterday, as he had other important cases on hand

Mr. Strangman said the notice was made returnable yesterday, and this is why the respondent came with his counsel. If he had been given notice that his case would not be heard yesterday he would not have incurred the expense of bringing his counsel. Mr. Strangman asked what the charge was against his client. Mr. Jamnadas was employed with Messrs Tyebji and Dayabhai, and one of the partners of the firm had brought their books and they were ready to prove that the respondent was in their office.

The Magistrate said there was only one witness in Court in the case against the respondent, and he would have to call other witnesses. For this reason he would postpone the hearing

Mr Strangmen wanted to know the nature of the charge, so that he would come prepared to meet it.

The Magistrate: This is not a charge made under the Penal Code.

Mr. Strangman said that even in the Insolvency Court, the Commissioner framed charges and allowed the insolvent to know the case against him, and if the latter met it he was discharged, but here there was a criminal prosecution. Counsel wanted to know whether respondent was charged with supplying clients to Messrs Tyebjee and Dayabhai or to any pleader.

The Magistrate said he was not in a position to know that yesterday. He would, therefore, discharge the notice and have another issued.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas resumed the hearing of the case in which Maneckchand Kapurchand charged George Sharling with cheating and criminal breach of trust. Mr. C. H. Setalwad barrister, appeared for the accused while Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, pleader appeared for the complainant. Mr. Setalwad mentioned to the Court that since last applying for a postponement, the accounts had been compared and a satisfactory explanation given to the complainant who was convinced that there was no criminal case against the accused. Counsel for the complainant said that as his client was convinced that there could be no criminal case against the accused, he did not wish to lead any evidence in the case. The Magistrate, discharged the accused.

THE Empress Eugenie arrived on the 19th of January, at Marseilles by train on her way to Cairo. At the station Sir Thomas Lipton, a personal friend of the ex-Empress, was in waiting, and M. Estrine, general agent of the P. and O. Company. The Empress was accompanied by five persons, and went to a hotel where apartments had been engaged for her and her suite. The next morning, the Empress went on board the P. and O. steamer Macedonia. Some prominent Marseillaises went to the dock to pay respect to the Empress, who is travelling as the Countess of Pierrefonds.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD.—February 3, at Ranegunge, the wife of G Crawford, of a daughter.
LOGAN.—February 2, at Nellikappam, South Arcot, the wife of E R Logan, of a daughter.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m, Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 6-21m., 8-45a. Low water, 1-29m., 1-38a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Races.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 4 p.m. and 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above named Orphanage: Shett Mawji Govindji Rs. 101; Shett Pragji Surji Rs. 31; Shett Valabji Murarji Rs. 10; Shett Jairam Haree Rs. 5.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—The dead body of a male infant was found lying at the bottom of a slip at Carnac Basin, below high water mark on Monday afternoon. The body was removed to the Police Hospital mortuary, where it was examined by the Police Surgeon. The latter was of opinion that the child had breathed and lived and that it had met its death by violence.

MESSRS LUND AND BLOCKLEY'S Catalogue for 1905, a copy of which we have received, is a hand some book in which the work of this well-known firm of silversmiths, jewellers and watch and clock manufacturers is admirably illustrated. Prominent among the pictures are representations of the sporting shields and trophies which this firm makes a speciality. The catalogue also contains interesting pictures of the premises and workshops of the firm.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Kathiawar is still in the grip of the cold wave which does not show any sign of abatement. It is amusingly pathetic, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, to see people flitting about pinched doubled up and murmuring "Hue Hue." This season has compelled all to bring every bit of available warm clothing into use. On Friday last, the opening ceremony of the "Swami Narayan" temple was performed at Wadhwan when idols of life size were installed. They had been sculptured in the "Kalabhawan" Art School of Baroda. About eight thousand people from different parts of Kathiawar gathered to witness this interesting ceremony.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENTS.—Rani, a Hindu girl, aged twelve was, on Monday afternoon picking some dates from a cart, which was proceeding along Carnac Road, when she ran against another cart, which was following her and was knocked down. One of the wheels of the cart passed over her head, killing her on the spot.—Ramji Govind, a Hindu boy, aged four, while playing at Dongree Street on Monday afternoon, was accidentally knocked down by a bullock cart. One of the bullocks attached to the cart trod on the child's stomach, fracturing two ribs and injuring the spleen. The injured boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same evening.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	Whisking Rufus — Mill's
Overture	LeDomesi noar — Auber
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee — Kaps
Selection	A Country Girl — Mackton
Reminiscences of	England — Godfrey
An Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus — Zimmer
Cake Walk	A Coin Band contest — Fryer

AN ITALIAN COOK'S CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Nawab Sirdar Sayed Alikhan, proprietor of the Watson Hotel, prosecuted Antonio Conala, an Italian cook aged 35, on a charge of cheating him in respect of Rs. 300, for passage-money, on 13th December. Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for the complainant, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, appeared for the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and offered an apology to the complainant in Court. His counsel requested the Magistrate to deal with him leniently. Accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, of payment, to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Jebb charged Abdul Karrim, a Mahomedan lad, with stealing pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 6, the property of the Adams-Wylie Hospital. The evidence showed that the accused was admitted into the Hospital as an indoor patient about a week ago and the articles were given to him for his use. On Friday last he ran away from the hospital with the articles. The police were informed and the accused was arrested on Sunday last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he had given the clothing to an old man for disposal. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that he would have ordered the boy to be flogged, had he not been found unfit for the punishment owing to his having recently come out of the hospital. He was ordered to be kept in the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of four years.

AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Danny Mesello charged J. F. Hartt and A. G. Smith, assistants in Messrs. Treacher and Co., with insult and assault. Mr. Olliviera, pleader, appeared for the complainant; the accused were defended by Mr. Bowen, solicitor. The complainant's story was that on the 2nd instant, at about half-past three he went to Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s premises with a bill for Mr. Reynolds whom he wanted to see to recover the bill. When he was standing in the middle of the shop the first accused called him by his name and asked him to go out. He turned round to see who was asking him to leave. The first accused then came up to him and asked him whether he was going away or not. To this he made no retort. Another gentleman then came up and enquired what the matter was. The complainant said he himself did not know what the matter was and why he was asked to clear out. The first accused then caught him by the hand and gave him a push saying if he did not go he would ask the peon to put him out. The complainant then explained why he had come there. The first accused then called the second accused who struck complainant with his hand, and took him back to the door of the dispensary, and shoved him out of the shop. Some of the European assistants of Messrs.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1905.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. T. F. MILLARD, a war correspondent at present in the Far East, has devoted some of his enforced leisure to the discussion of the war correspondent and his future. Since the days of Dr. Russell, the father of war correspondents, the men who have been sent out by the principal newspapers to represent them in countless campaigns have done good service and many of them have made themselves useful in a variety of ways. But the time has come when the war correspondent is very much in the way and his lucubrations have become positively dangerous. Mr. Millard will not accept the suggestion that the day of the war correspondent is ended. In any true light thrown upon him, he holds him to be the representative of civilisation at events which deeply concern humanity. The war correspondent, he believes "will endure as long as the world needs him, and that means as long as war exists upon the earth." Of course, Mr. Millard is an interested party and his wish may be father to the thought. But the numerous and unusual disabilities which have been imposed upon war correspondents by both Russian and Japanese Governments in the present conflict seem to foreshadow the passing of the war correspondent. Mr. Millard protests against military force raising a barrier, and against the indifference of the Press, which has not only made no united effort to break this barrier but has—in many influential journals—defended military censorships as warranted by extraordinary conditions. In support of this protest it is urged that nothing more untenable than the claim that Press censorships are necessary to prevent information from reaching an enemy and are able to prevent it, can be easily conceived. Admitting for the sake of argument that correspondents should be prevented, even were they so disposed, from predicting military movements, reporting preparations of armies actually in the presence of the enemy and speculating upon future operations—"which is the sole prerogative of a military censorship, if it has one"—it is claimed that it can easily be demonstrated that an enemy can get no information from such sources as that can be used to advantage. "Imagine," writes Mr. Millard, "a general basing the strategy of a campaign upon newspaper reports, which come to him second-handed. They are made up of the events of the day which constitute in themselves a mass of contradictions."

Surely that is no argument in favour of the continued existence of war correspondents. Some of them doubtless send to their papers ridiculous stories, absurd speculations and utterly misleading accounts of operations. Their matter is, as a rule, more readable and more thrilling, if less inaccurate than that their employers hope for. But it is the really clever, conscientious and capable correspondent, who is the most dangerous. It is of his matter that the Press Censor must be most watchful. Better for the Censor that he mutilate the whole manuscript than permit to pass anything, if only a chance speculation, that will play into the hands of the enemy. The Press Censor has his own interests to safeguard, and better that he should strike blindfolded than permit a single line to pass which may endanger his position. Any intelligent person, who has paid attention to war news, writes Mr. Millard, must have been impressed by the fact that the official news is frequently diametrically opposite to that from the front, while the news given out by the opposing Governments rarely coincides. To add to the confusion, an immense amount of comment and speculation is interwoven with the news. Precisely; and the more correspondents there are and the greater liberty allowed them, the more confusing will be the reports, for each correspondent will write his own version as each will see with different eyes. To get at the truth would be absolutely impossible. Mr. Millard seems to think this an advantage and observes that no one will pretend that out of all this mass statements any safe guidance for a general in the field can be gleaned. That is quite true. Nor is the public likely to be benefited or even enlightened. Generals in the field, to quote Mr. Millard, are guided, and always must be guided, by the reports of their officers and agents present on the scene of operations. No one will deny that. But Mr. Millard must also know that it is on these reports that operations are based and on these too that the official reports, he decries, are founded. Is it not probable therefore that such official reports will give a more accurate account of the fighting than the ready pens of imaginative gentlemen with a predilection for fine writing.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, one of the greatest of war correspondents, lamented the increasing activity of the Censor, as curtailing the usefulness of the modern war correspondent, but he did not protest. "As a member of a nation which may prefer victories to news," he said "far be it from me to object to the new order of things." Mr. Millard describes this observation as simple nonsense, without realising that he invites a similarly discourteous phrase to characterise his own utterances. "Moreover," he writes, "the day is rapidly approaching—is even now here—when invention, unless forcibly restrained, will nullify the efforts of the military censor. When the wireless telegraph reaches the perfection it seems certain to attain, its mechanism will be compact and capable of being put in operation anywhere. It seems that the hidden resources of nature are determined to advance and extend publicity. If in the moral scheme of the universe, the military censor has a genuine justification, let him prove it by summoning some power to defend him from the encroachments of science." Is Mr. Millard entitled to serious consideration any farther? He protests vigorously against the assumption, running through all arguments in support of a military censorship, that the war correspondent is an officious meddler, perpetually endeavouring to thrust before the world something which had better be left in the back-ground. He adds that if war, involving, as it does, the slaughter and mutilation of thousands of human beings and dumb animals, the looting and burning of houses, the desecration of altars and firesides, the annihilation of wealth and destruction of nations; being as it is, the greatest of all human dramas and the final and desperate arbitrament of all human disputes, is not a legitimate field for the best work of the journalist, he knows of none and can conceive none. He gives us there the best reasons for keeping the journalist at the base. Let him do his best work there, leaving fighting to the men who have it to do and to fight in such manner as circumstances demand. No, a war correspondent, in too close proximity to the fighting line is a nuisance, a handicap and a menace. At the base, he can interview and gather together personal narratives, but it is best for the student of military subjects and for the public which demands to be informed of the exact progress of the war, day by day, to depend entirely upon official reports and to treat independent war correspondence with a certain degree of suspicion.

THE CULTIVATION OF ORANGES.

MR. P. S. KANETKAR, the Superintendent of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, has just given to the public some extremely interesting and valuable notes on the cultivation of oranges in the Deccan which form the subject of the latest number of the Bulletins of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. In connection with one of the best known varieties of the succulent fruit, the "suntra" orange, many insist that it is no other than Cintra, a town in Portugal noted for oranges. If the "suntra" orange, however, had been introduced into India by the Portuguese, it would be reasonable to expect that its cultivation would be now more extensive towards the coasts of India than in the interior, while it is just the opposite. The probability is that the "suntra" orange was brought from China or Cochin China across the north-east border in prehistoric times, and Sir C. F. Bonham, Secretary to the British Legation, Lisbon, who has left no stone unturned to get at the bottom of the origin of this "suntra" orange supports this view. The "suntra" orange is cultivated near Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar. The trees of the "suntra" are more difficult to grow than those of its brother oranges the "Kowla" and "Ladoo." To the ordinary man, Mr. Kanetkar points out, it would be difficult to distinguish between the fruits of the three, when of the same size. But a close examination of the peculiarities of skin, shape and colour should easily enable one to distinguish between them. The "Kowla" and "Ladoo" are good to the taste, but are inferior to the "Suntra." The plants of these three kinds of orange have distinct habits of growth, and even without close examination of the leaves, it is easy to fix them in the mind. The "Suntra" grows erect, does not spread much horizontally, and when grown to its full size assumes more or less the form of an inverted cone. The "Kowla" tree is comparatively lean, the branches and foliage are always drooping, and the whole tree has an ashy white colour and appears from a distance as if dying from want of water. The "Ladoo" tree grows compactly from the base, branching out from the bottom to the top, and assumes a rounded form when fully grown. The leaves are dark green but smaller than those of the "Suntra" or "Kowla." Mr. Kanetkar, commenting on the process of cultivation of the "Suntra" species, remarks: "When the bud has been successful, the next operation is to stop the growth of the stock and to promote only that of the scion or bud. To accomplish this the stocks are 'topped' about two inches above the point of budding. Some nursery-men perform this operation while the plants are in the original nursery beds where they were budded. Some defer it till the plants recover after being transplanted to another bed. This latter method minimises the risk of losing budded plants after their removal to a permanent plantation. Because if a budded plant died after being transplanted to another bed in the nursery, it will of course not be taken to a permanent plantation. Moreover, if the bud alone failed and the stock lived, it can be budded on again. After the tops of the stocks are cut off, the buds begin to shoot forth when the next growing time of the mother tree arrives. Close cloudy weather is considered favourable for the shooting forth of buds of all kinds. The original buds of the stock, above and below the scion or bud, continue to grow at the same time and these have to be rubbed off every time they appear until they are completely exhausted. The budded plants have to be fed liberally in the nursery in order that the bad shoots should form stout long branches soon. As a rule they will grow nearly two feet long in one year. They are fit to go to make a new plantation after they are one year old." This and much more valuable information on the cultivation of oranges in Western India may be obtained from a perusal of Mr. Kuetkar's notes on the subject.

INDIA'S ATTRACTION OF CAPITAL.

PROSPERITY budgets, combined with the state of affairs in other parts of the world seem to have at last produced that increased flow of capital to India that we have all been for a long time anxious to foster. Mr. David Yule, the Chairman of the Bank of Calcutta, in reviewing the condition of trade the other day, attributed the low rates of interest, now prevailing, to a remarkable influx of new capital to India. He estimated the amount at twenty crores of the thirty-four crores of rupees which represent the total additions to the currency since 1900 to meet actual trade requirements. Withal, there is no redundancy of currency in the sense that would represent a menace to the stability of exchange. Mr. Yule thinks there is little doubt that this capital has come to stay and that more will follow. The prosperity of the country as revealed by a succession of budget surpluses and the strong financial credit which the Government of India now enjoys have had their effect in inspiring confidence. A number of circumstances have contributed to turn the attention of investors to India, and the time is favourable for schemes for the development of the country's resources. The disturbed political situation in Europe and the Far East, the disfavour into which African mining ventures have fallen and the poor return obtainable at current values from home, colonial and foreign gilt edged securities, have all, says Mr. Yule, tended to turn the attention of capitalists to India, and he believes that for many years to come, provided India gets fair play from England, money will never be difficult to find for any properly managed undertaking. We do not think this is an over sanguine view. The efforts made to create interest in India as a field for investment are meeting with success, and in view of the industrial developments which are promised, the flow of capital into the country should within the next few years become much more rapid. Low rates of interest, while they are to the advantage of the community, are, of course, to the disadvantage of the Bankers, but the latter can discern a promise of enhanced gains in the immediate future. When the new capital is permanently settled, prophecies Mr. Yule, the increasing industrial activity will produce as free and as profitable demands for financial assistance as before. In those circumstances the increased prosperity of the Banks will be universally desired.

WE are requested by Mr. H. Pedler, the Honorary Secretary of the Devonian Society of Calcutta, 35, Chowringhee, to state that he will be glad to hear from Devonians living in different parts of India with the view of enrolling them as Honorary members of the Society in Calcutta.

IT is satisfactory to learn that experiments are in progress in the Central Provinces for the purpose of testing methods of cotton cultivation, different kinds of fertilisers, rotation of crops, seed section, etc. Although they have as yet failed to find out any important practical improvements over the best native methods, there are many parts of the Provinces where the cultivation does not reach a high standard, and these are being gradually brought up to a superior level.

FROM the 1st July next, the rate of interest allowed on cash deposits at call in the Savings Bank will be reduced from 3 1/8 per cent. to 3 per cent. From that date, interest will be paid at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. on deposits held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. The higher rate of interest will not be allowed either in respect of accounts at present existing, or of future accounts, unless depositors intimate in writing, on forms which will shortly be available at all Savings Bank, Post Offices, that they desire to place a specified sum in the Savings Bank, to be held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. Revised rules for the guidance of depositors will be published at an early date.

THE ordinary holder of stock in jute concerns at Calcutta probably never realises how great is the cumulative sum paid in the shape of insurance premia. At the half-yearly meeting of the Howrah Mills Company last month, the Chairman drew attention to this subject. Mr. Tremearne stated that since the Company had been started it had paid roughly 7 1-2 lakhs of rupees on insurance account, while claims paid in return had been only 1 1-4 lakhs. The Insurance Companies have thus benefited to the extent of 6 1-2 lakhs. He also indicated that the Directors considered the annual amount of the premium on the mill buildings and machinery, as apart from the stocks of jute, godowns, &c., was too high. It amounted to Rs. 20,412, and of this sum Rs. 15,000 was considered unnecessary. The meeting of shareholders endorsed this view and the suggested reduction will be made. It is admitted that the risk of fire in modern mills is now comparatively slight. It is the jute presses that are in most danger, and these must always be heavily insured as in past years, cases of incendiarism have been common enough. We are not in a position to judge whether mill buildings and machinery are over insured, but doubtless some arrangement regarding rates could be come to between the Directors and the Insurance Companies.

THE announcement is made that Dr. Heck, a physician of Rherdt, in Westphalia, is shortly to marry Miss Bertha Krupp, daughter and sole heiress of the "Cannon-King." In Germany, there are only two persons whose wealth can be compared to that of Miss Krupp, Prince Pless, a Silesian magnate, who owns valuable mines and M. de Bleichroder, the well-known Berlin banker.

THE Viceroy of the Province of Petchili, and his subordinates have notified all the villages in the Province, that they must each establish a school and this order is absolute for all villages which maintain a temple and lands belonging to the clergy and yielding a revenue. Unfortunately the Chinese are afraid that these revenues will be confiscated only to be turned to some other use, and besides this the curriculum arranged for these schools is founded on books accessible to mandarins alone and not to humble teachers. Moreover the Viceroy orders all schools to subscribe to the Pei-Yang-Pao, or the official paper, which is published at Tien-tsin and the people find that they have quite enough to pay without that addition.

AN amusing letter was read at a meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture on the subject of motorists. The Chairman had declared at the previous meeting that he should instruct his waggoners to drive across the road when motors approached at a furious rate, and a member on Saturday read the following communication which he had received:—"As I doubt the power of the average farm labourer to distinguish between the innocent and guilty, I offer my services. I hold a discharge as a sergeant from the Army, and am a trained shot. At least 50 motors pass my house every day. With an ordinary magazine rifle I could get about 30 daily, and I offer my trained services to the Chamber at a charge of 6d. per head. I should like to hear to whom to forward the heads. I could use explosive or poisoned bullets if so desired."

IT will afford no little satisfaction to all who use the roads in Calcutta and district to know that the officers who issue licenses to the drivers of motor cars are discharging their duty in no perfunctory manner, says a Calcutta paper. Mr. Alford requires each applicant not only to give an exhibition of driving in a limited space which tests even an expert's ability, but also to show that he thoroughly understands the mechanism of the car. I heard recently of one individual who went bravely through the practical test and manœuvred his car very successfully around the Port office compound, but when asked to explain the action of certain levers and valve, he got hopelessly mixed. At last in despair he said "I knew all this perfectly;" but the Inspecting officer was obdurate and sent him away sorrowing to spend a few evenings more in mastering the mysteries of motor mechanics.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "North China Daily Herald" had an interview with General Ma, who displayed much accessibility, and asked a thousand questions about passing events in Manchuria, as if he was profoundly ignorant of the subject. He also inquired about the price of European clothes, and artificial teeth, not that he needed any, but just for information. In all that I saw, writes the correspondent, I was unable to observe the slightest symptom of nervousness, and it is difficult to imagine what phenomenon made it difficult for General Ma to maintain order among his troops, when they are, besides, stationed more than three hundred kilometres away from the theatre of war. A soldier whom I asked if he wanted to fight, answered:—"Why? the Russians have hard work with the Japanese, why should we join in?"

IS IT EVER RIGHT TO LIE?

"THERE are some untruths on which man mounts as on bright wings towards heaven."—CHARLES DICKENS.

Apropos of the Viceroy's speech and the remarks we made on the subject the following extract from a story by Mr. Clarke Gray in the January "Century" illustrates what Dickens meant in the passage we quoted and that we reproduce above:—

As she lay there trembling, her husband stumbled on the top stair and pushed into the room. The oldest baby and the youngest baby were with him, one held in each hand. He looked handsome when he was angry, and her eyes instinctively sought his face with their old, fond, fatal admiration. Then they fell upon the baby girl, and she sprang—all mother:

"Nan! What have you done to Nan?"

"What have you done to Nan?" he raged. "If I had n't taken this train, she would have been hash under the trolley! That 's the kind of care you take of my child!"

The boy's voice broke his father's down manfully; even then taking on, to her excited ear, the imperious irritability of Robert's own. At that moment she found herself thinking, with a remote kind of sex repugnance: "He will grow up to be like his father."

The husband shut the door, and the wife watched him with dull, glazed eyes. She had fallen back upon the pillow and lay panting. All her consciousness had resolved itself, now, into sheer, crude fear—the fear of feebleness before force.

"Now," cried the man, "I 'll settle with you!"

His rage volleyed out in sparse words, as it did when he was most angry with least reason; it was so incoherent that he was virtually a maniac. She looked at him steadily, she had half risen, and was sitting up, now, on the edge of the mattress,—she looked at him firmly and solemnly, as an experienced tamer regards the wild beast who has turned upon him with a fatal purpose. Her lips stirred: a few parched words came from them—

"Robert! Wait a minute, dear. You know you're sometimes—sorry afterward. Robert? "Robert!"?

But the words died from her. A cold, white spark in his eye seemed to advance upon her like an army; his mouth was stiff. Those were the eyes that had wooed her, the lips that won her. She thought this but not in language. Her mind worked in pictures. She saw herself and this man walking in her father's garden on a moonlit night, and stopping to look into the brook. His arm held her to his breast; his cheek touched hers.

"He courted me," she thought. She cried out, once, in a loud voice:

"Robert! Dear Robert!"

He gripped her by the shoulder, meaning, to do him justice, nothing more than to relieve his own black mood. He had never hurt his wife, you see. He never meant to. When he was very angry he sometimes shook her, as he would shake a child or a dog; but his blows were those of the tongue, and usually the thing that he injured was not the woman's flesh, but only the woman's heart. As he dragged her from the bed she tottered, for she was weak. Whether it was that he pushed her a little, as a man in a rage will push anything,—a chair, a door, or a woman,—or whether it was that he did help her as she lost her balance, only Annie knows; for afterward he could not have sworn, before the courts of earth or heaven, what he did or did not. And Annie does not tell.

As she fell she hit the stove. The iron devil, piling invisible coal below, received her soft body upon the handle of his shovel. But the nickel angel did not turn his head to look.

* * * *

Her eyes opened slowly upon the wall-paper; the summer-house with the purple grapes looked sorry that it had not been able to shelter her, but the narcissus bent and swayed as if it tried to lean a little toward her. She could not see the stove, and she was conscious of being glad that she could not. Two kerosine-lamps were burning, and the shades were drawn. The room seemed full of people, and she turned her head to look at them. Bob and Nan were there, and Mary McCarthy, and the surgeon who was usually called to the accidents on the McCarthy side of the street, and the whistling policeman. A lady in lilac came up and put Mary McCarthy to one side, and sat down on the foot of the bed. It did not surprise Annie at all, but seemed the most natural thing in the world, that her father should be standing by the stove, with his back to it, warming his hands; he quite hid the stove from her sight. Annie tried to speak. She thought she said:

"Where is my husband?" but no one seemed to hear her, so she tried again, and indeed several times, before she made them understand.

Annie put up her hand feebly and felt about, and found Robert's hand: it closed over her own mightily. Great tears plashed upon her face from his unseen eyes.

"Dear Robert!" said Annie.

The surgeon and the policeman were silent. The lady in lilac turned away her face.

"Nan's bow-legged," volunteered Bob. "If she had n't 'a' been—"

Lady in lilac hushed the boy and bade him take Nan, coaxing the children till she got them away.

"Why, that's Lou!" said Annie, faintly. "I thought you did n't—want to—" Lou stopped, crying outright, and the surgeon was not quick enough to prevent her: she kissed Annie half a dozen times as she used to do when they were girls in the store.

Robert had not kissed her. He did not dare. Lou took her embroidered handkerchief and wiped the tears of the husband from the face of the wife. The man sat with his head hanging to his breast; Annie turned her bruised cheek and put her lips to his hand. The surgeon said something—nobody knew what, and it did not matter in the least.

The policeman cleared his voice.

"We must get her ante-mortem statement," he said loudly.

"Yes," said Annie clearly. "I sha'n't get over this."

Her face, which had been quite limp and flaccid, assumed a sudden change. The ominous reserve of the dying gave way to their terrible intelligence. It could be seen that every atom of her brain and heart braced itself to meet the ordeal before her. It was love against law; it was a mere human law, a man's invention, setting itself against a divine creation challenging a woman's heart.

"She will tell the truth," thought the miserable man in whose shaking arms she lay. To be fair to him, he preferred she should; he was broken after his hurricane. If Annie could have seen his face—but he still sat behind her, holding her, on the lean pillow, against his breast.

She replied, without obvious disturbance, to such preliminary questions as she was thought able to answer; in fact, she developed a remarkable vitality, and spoke distinctly, with some strength, appearing less like a woman who was about to die than like a woman who had begun to live.

"How did the accident happen?"

"I fell," said Annie, without hesitation.

"Any domestic difficulties?"

Annie looked over toward the stove, where her father seemed to be standing, warming his hands; he regarded her silently, there were, tears on his cheeks. The lips of the old minister, dead these sixteen years, moved slowly.

"No liar shall enter the kingdom of God," they said. Annie's cold hand trembled in the hand of her husband.

"There was no trouble," she replied.

"Had your husband been unkind to you—in any way? For instance, did he—we will say—handle you roughly?"

Annie looked the officer in the eye quite steadily.

"No, sir."

The officer and the surgeon exchanged glances. An expression, difficult to describe, cleared indefinably from Lou's pretty face; she moved nearer to Annie upon the bed. She was conscious of wishing at that moment that she had not worn her new muslin, or else that it had not been lilac, which made the blue wrapper with the polka-dot so ugly on poor Annie. Lou patted the old wrapper gently.

"I fell," repeated Annie, firmly. "I hit the stove."

"He pushed you did you say—so that you hit the stove?"

"No," said Annie, quietly.

(Concluded on page 6.)

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

LINE CUTTING EXPLOITS.

VLADIVOSTOCK ISOLATED.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The German colliers, Bulgaria and Sandyford, arrived at Limpong Bay in Sumatra where the Dutch authorities ordered them to Batavia. The cargoes are being landed and sold there.

General Kuropatkin wires that 300 Japanese cavalry attacked the railway bridge at Yeng-tsetong on the 12th, and damaged thirty yards of the line. The traffic was subsequently resumed.

The Japanese, on the 11th instant, bombarded the Russian positions with siege guns. The Japanese Infantry attack was repulsed.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Vladivostock. Part of the inhabitants have hurriedly left.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Reuter (Tokio) states that the British steamer Eastry which was lately captured has been released, her capture having been proved to be a mistake.

Admiral Togo has sailed from Kure. His destination is not known.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Labour Reform Proposals.

IMPROVED POSITION AT LODZ.

The Russian Committee of Ministers, as a result of their meetings on Saturday and yesterday, instructed the Minister of Finance to frame a scheme for the improvement of the of workmen by shortening the hours, distinguishing between strikes and public disorders, providing medical assistance and limiting the power of factory inspectors. These questions will be submitted to a special commission which will hear the evidence of the masters and men.

The situation is somewhat more hopeful at Lodz. The workmen in many factories have resumed work.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

The Inquiry Resumed.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The North Sea Commission resumed its sittings to-day, when the parties submitted their conclusions, both strongly adhering to their original statements.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Lecture by Col. Younghusband.

ADDRESS TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Colonel Younghusband read a paper on the Tibet Mission before the Geographical Society yesterday.

The objects of the Mission, he said, had been attained and he was firmly convinced that henceforth European travellers would be the gainers. The Tibetans knew they had got off remarkably cheaply. He paid a high tribute to the endurance of the Sikhs.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

Mr. Justice Sale in the Calcutta High Court, yesterday, granted a decree "nisi" for dissolution of marriage with costs on scale number one, against the respondent in the case in which Vivienne Marie Dagmar Willis sued Lionel William Willis for cruelty and misconduct. Mr. Morison, for the petitioner, said the couple were married in Calcutta in 1896. During the course of their married life, the respondent very frequently ill-treated her. In 1899, he deserted her and since then had not been supporting her. She had been maintaining herself by touring with her Theatrical Company. In November last, she came back to Calcutta and heard for the first time that respondent was living with a Mrs. Bolst. She made inquiries and it resulted in her filing a petition for dissolution of marriage. Respondent was a musical director in the petitioner's Company from the time he married her till he deserted her. There was no collusion or connivance between the parties for the purposes of this case. Counsel then stated that the respondent filed a counter-petition against the petitioner, but did not prosecute his suit.

The petitioner was then examined and also Miss Hinton, a boarding house-keeper.

DISTURBANCE ON A BENGAL RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS ATTACK A TRAFFIC INSPECTOR.

A disturbance is reported to have taken place upon the newly opened Baraset-Basirhat light railway, last Saturday. It appears that a train containing some three hundred Bengalee clerks and others was detained by Mr. Taylor, the Traffic Inspector, to await the passing of a special train. The special was afterwards cancelled and when Bamonmora station was reached and it became known that the connecting train for Calcutta had been missed, the passengers grew uproarious and a scrimmage took place in which Mr. Taylor was somewhat severely hurt, having to be conveyed to hospital by police who arrived later. An inquiry is being held.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The King's Speech.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Parliament was opened to-day by the King in person.

His Majesty in his speech from the Throne said :—

"My relations with foreign Powers continue friendly.

"The war in the Far East unhappily continues and my Government has been careful to observe neutrality in the strictest manner.

"The condition of the Balkans occasions anxiety. The reorganization of the Gendarmesy has produced some amelioration, but radical reforms especially financial ones, are still required, and his Majesty notes with satisfaction that Russia, Austria and Italy have addressed proposals to the Porte for this purpose.

The Convention between Great Britain and France has been duly ratified and cannot fail to strengthen the friendly relations happily subsisting between them."

The speech then mentions the meeting of the Commission in Paris for the purpose of apportioning the responsibility for the deplorable incident in the North Sea.

"An agreement calculated to place the relations between Tibet and India on a satisfactory footing has been concluded at Lhasa. The great difficulties the Mission encountered were brilliantly surmounted by the Civil and Military authorities responsible for its conduct.

"China has sent a Commissioner to Calcutta to negotiate a Convention of adhesion to the Tibetan agreement.

"The Ameer has sent his son to pay a complimentary visit to the Viceroy and a high officer of the Government of India has been deputed to Cabul to discuss with the Ameer questions affecting the relations between the two Governments.

"The Estimates have been framed with the utmost admissible economy and the programme of legislation includes the redistribution of seats, the Aliens and Workmen's Compensation Bills and the establishment of a Minister of Commerce.

"It is expedient also to provide permanent machinery for dealing with the unemployed."

GERMAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

Reception by King Menelik.

The German Commercial Mission headed by a high Foreign office official, which started in December for Abyssinia, has been received by King Menelik at Adisababa and stays there twenty days.

FEDERAL CONFERENCE AT HOBART.

Old Age Pensions and Extra Duties.

The conference of Federal State premiers held at Hobart has considered the question of old age pensions and the imposition of duties on tea and kerosine to meet the outlay for the same.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

THE following races were sailed yesterday afternoon in a moderate breeze from the North-West.

The first Race was for H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup for yachts of any size belonging to the B. R. Y. Club. Y. R. A. time allowance for rating. The winning yacht will become the holder of the Cup for the year.

There were three entries for this race, which was started at 2-30 p.m., the course being from the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy round the Committee Vessel, leaving them all to starboard, thence round South Karanja Buoy, thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them to Port and finishing at the Committee Vessel, distance 17·6 miles. All three yachts got away to a good start, Forella having slightly the best of it, and at once drew ahead, gaining regularly some three minutes on Melody between each of the marks throughout the race. Melody lead Sapphire round North and South Karanja Buoys, on the beat to the Committee Vessel. Sapphire managed to head her at this point. Sapphire was 9 minutes 19 seconds behind Forella and gave up. Melody however continued and the race terminated as follows :—

Forella.....	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell.....	5	19	55
Melody	13	49 Mr J B K Macbeth	5	37	08

Forella thus won by 3 minutes 24 seconds and becomes the holder of Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup for the year.

A HANDICAP RACE.

The Second Race was for the yachts of A and B Class (amalgamated) which was started at 2-45 and sailed the following course :—

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel, round North Karanja Buoy and finishing at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard, The race ended as follows :—

			Corrected time in course.		
Eileen....	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	4	35 45	1 50 45
Stella ...	14	37 Col H W Boyd, IMS...	4	43 04	1 43 27
Janetta ..	35	00 Officers, R E	5	1 20	1 41 24
Pixie	39	00 Mr E R Smetham	5	6 08	1 42 08

Janetta thus wins the prize.

The Handicap Race for Smaller "B" Class boats and Tomtit Class boats amalgamated started at 3 p.m. the same course as the larger boats. There were seven entries. A good start was witnessed, Tomtit being first on the line, with Meg, Clutha, Maud close together. Sayonara and Midget being somewhat later. On the run to S. Karanja, Sayonara drew away and rounded that mark 1-50 secs. ahead of Tomtit, the latter being closely followed by Meg, Clutha, Lapwing, Maud and Midget following in the order named. A close struggle took place on the beat to Sunk Rock between Tomtit and Meg, the former pointing slightly higher, but the latter making a better pace When Meg thought she could make Sunk Rock she threw about on the port tack, but just failing to clear Tomtit had to resume her course on the starboard tack. The two boats raced close alongside one another, when Tomtit threw about, they following suit a little later and possibly losing a little ground thereby. In the meantime Sayonara had improved her lead and on passing S. Rock was 2 min. 30 secs. a head of Tomtit.

It was a beat, with a long leg to port into the, schooner and Tomtit drew away slightly from Meg and gained a little on Sayonara. The Schooner being passed in the undernoted time, there was no further change in the order of the boats on the run out to North Karanja and back, but Sayonara improved her position with regard to the two leading Tomtits, and got the winning run three minutes and 45 secs before Tomtit crossed

Yacht	H'cap A'nces	Owner	Time of arrival	Corrected time of course
Sayonara...	Scr	Maj Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nomico,	5 33 15	2 33 15
Tomtit	2	55 Dr F M Gibson	5 37 01	2 34 06
Meg	2	55 Mr C H Byrne	5 36 08	2 33 13
Clutha	8	45 Mr J J Welch	5 43 10	2 34 24
Lapwing ..	11	42 Mr E C Richards	5 44 27	2 32 45
Maud ...	14	37 Mr J E Needham.....	5 46 40	2 31 03
Midget....	11	42 Officers, R A	5 59 02	2 47 02

Maud won first-prize Lapwing second, Sayonara third prize.

From the corrected times of the Handicap Race it will be seen that the handicapping was very successful, only two minutes separating them of the larger boats and in the latter race only ten minutes between six boats.

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ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Some Picture Exhibitions.

THE ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.

MR. TREE'S "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

LONDON, JAN. 27.

At the Fine Arts in Bond-street, an exhibition opened on Monday of water-colours of English landscape, entitled "Records and Reflections" by Newton Bennett. To use the words of the artist himself in his little preface, "with the advent of the motor-car and the increasing use of corrugated iron all peace, charm, and beauty threatens to vanish even from the remotest corners of rural England," but the scenes, which he has transferred to his sketch-book, are as yet untouched, at Bridgnorth, Wells, Dorchester-on Thame, and Christchurch, where he has found many a picturesque subject. He is always at his very best when painting the Thames near his own home at Wallingford. The glassy surface of the slowly moving water, the reeds and water-plants on its banks, the clear brilliancy of summer mornings, and the rich hues of hazy sunsets, have been carefully noted by Mr. Bennet for many years, and are rendered in these pictures with absolute truth and great delicacy. In his one large drawing of Corfe he has not shrunk from giving the knife-like edge of the hill, nor has he exaggerated the height or size of the towers—a temptation which few artists can resist—but a poetical touch is given to the somewhat heavy mass of foliage below by the introduction of a group of sunflowers which repeat the golden tones of the evening sky. He has gained much in strength of effect since his last exhibition; some old houses with oriel windows overlooking the water at New bury, King John's Bridge, Tewkesbury, and two architectural drawings of the wooden gallery of the George Inn at Dorchester, and of Lord Leicester's Hospital at Warwick, being moreover historically interesting. Bridgnorth has been sketched by him from every side, and under every aspect of light, the most attractive being a view of the town "when the lamps are lit' and the crescent moon is casting a broken reflection into the river. The picturesque old houses sloping down the hill, crowned with its church tower, have a very foreign appearance. Perhaps the most beautiful of all his drawings is his "Altar Tomb in the churchyard at Sutton Courtenay," the warm shadows on the carved stone, and the circling rooks in the evening sky reminding one of the similar scene in many a peaceful "God's-acre" in the West Country.

At the Ryder Gallery in Albemarle-street, the exhibition which opened on Monday is a "resume" of the work of the various artists who have had "one-man" shows there during the past twelve months. A group of Dorothy Osborn's Chelsea views in quaint white frames, copied from old Wedgwood designs, could not have been painted anywhere but in London. The best of her sketches, the "Marble Arch in Sun and Mist," was only finished a few days ago. She has a fine feeling for the greys and blacks which prevail in so many London scenes, and which give such value to the brilliant white colour of rain-washed stone facades to the delicate green of spring foliage, and to the bright hues of summer flowers in the parks. Mr. Cecil Hunt understands the charm of long rows of poplars on the banks of French rivers, with chateaux rising above them, and barges lazily drifting down the stream. Mr. Walter James excels in painting quiet pools, rocky glens, and sylvan glades haunted by timid wild animals. Miss Hilda Fairbairn has succeeded well in her sketch of the memorial service for the late Pope in the Sistine Chapel at Rome; several old cardinals sat to her for their portraits. Her views of Venice are somewhat coarse and hard in execution, and Miss Cecilia Blackwood's pictures lack some of the charm so noticeable in her Lake of Geneva sketches last year. Miss Rhoda Tinling's masterly charcoal drawings and Ms. Harold Waite's fine upright picture of the "Rising Moon" and his "Wayside" deserve notice. Two clever bronze groups by Mr. Taubmann on pedestals are named respectively "When the World was Young" and "Orpheus and Eurydice." The first shows a savage primæval man attacking a still more savage tiger.

Miss Constance Daintery's fifty-nine pictures of boats and gardens at the Dore Gallery are the records of a year's hard work and give a fine effect of rich full colour. They are effectively grouped round the room, and tell of delightful spring days spent on the Italian Lakes when the gardens are a mass of roses, rhododendrons, and azaleas, and when the snowy peaks and blue distant mountains are seen through vistas of peach and almond blossom. Cypress and pine contrast with lilac wisteria and golden laburnum, the grass is full of scarlet poppies and white garlic. Miss Daintrey has spent many a morning in the Public Gardens at Venice sketching boats with their gaily, painted sails. It is not easy while drawing gardens in brilliant sunshine to give the full value of strong colour without exaggeration, but Miss Daintrey has solved the problem in several cases by choosing grey skies and misty backgrounds for her brightest flowers. Perhaps her most successful sketch is a view of the Villa Balbianello on the Lake of Como. The groves of umbrella pines at La Foux in Provence remind one of those on the Riviera.

Last night, at the Albert Hall, Sir Frederick Bridge, always enterprising conducted a very fine performance of "L'Enfance du Christ" by Berlioz, with which the Royal Choral Society was associated, the soloists being Mme. Sobrino, Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies, Mr. Dan Price, Mr. Lloyd Chandos, and Mr. Frederick Ranalow. To hear once more this work, by him who was undoubtedly the greatest of French composers, is indeed to realise how Hector Berlioz met his enormous failure and his enormous success. He began, of course, as a musician, pure simple, who studied at the famous French Villa in Rome, and who astonished the world by his extraordinary knowledge of orchestration, long before Wagner saw fit, according to the actual story by Berlioz, to follow in his footsteps. In his later work there is no doubt that he sacrificed to the orchestral feeling what he might have accomplished in melody. But "The Childhood of Christ" found him just midway between his most melodious time of inspiration and his most exquisite feeling for the orchestra; later, perhaps, he allowed his orchestral feeling to overcome his sense of melody, a fault which was often found but always unjustified with Wagner. Yet who, with any musical feeling, could have listened to the "Hallelujah" chorus unless it had been played as it was last night according to the absolute directions which are given in the authentic score—"Tout le chœur: Femmes et Enfants": which are to be found in that copy which has been personally corrected by Berlioz himself for publication.

The section entitled "The Flight into Egypt" was Pastoralin quite a novel sense of the term, and we are glad—to think, lovely with a century-old significance. Berlioz, in the Oriental beauty of the section entitled "The Arival at Sais." anticipated, as he always asserted, the Eastern beauty of many among Wagner's own compositions. It is not necessary to continue any comment of the work itself, or the very fine performance of it further, as one heard it last night at the Albert Hall, but when we recollect the magnificent criticism which was passed by Berlioz upon Gluck's "Ballet of the Wandering Spirit," the trio for harp and two flutes, as it was given on this occasion, may almost be described in his own and personal terms. The final passages of the work were beautifully sung by both Mr. Ffrangcon Davies and the Chorus. It is very curious to recall that Berlioz, who made so much fun out of the hidden humour lying in the Fugues of musical history which have been written around the word "Amen," treats that same word in this work with the greatest reverence. The second part of the concert was devoted to a performance of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Cantata "The Witch's Daughter," a work which we criticised some little time ago, when it was first performed at the Leeds Festival; we are delighted to find that its vital quality still remains, and even grows somewhat upon the hearer. Not for one moment do we retract our original criticism that the words themselves are not equal and are not elevating enough for the music of Mackenzie. But he has so many moments of beauty in the compositions, and the work was so well performed last night, that at all events with the notes of the Epilogue still ringing in one's ears, it is possible to remember that this finely technical musician has also in his most responsible moments of creativeness attempted always to further the sentiment of artistic beauty in his selected art.

The very favourably received revival of "Much Ado about Nothing" on Tuesday night will give equal satisfaction to Mr. Tree's adherents and to—no, not his opponents, for he deserves and has none—but to those wholly unable to approve of his profuse methods, as applied to Shakspeare. The adherent will be rejoiced by at least four scenes that for beauty and for lavishness of detail have never been surpassed, even at his Majesty's. Let us name them in order. There is the courtyard before Leonato's house, with its banquet and battlements, its gold plate and its brass cannon, its courtiers and its warriors flushed with victory. There is Leonato's orchard, where one, sitting on marble in the shade of heavily-laden orange trees, may look on a fair prospect. Here will he luxuriate, spending the whole summer night. At first the hoot of the night-owl is heard (we are quoting the "Producer's Note"), "then the song of the nightingale. The clock strikes two and three, and as the music progresses we see the first faint dawn, and with it nature begins to awaken; chanticleer is heard and the hoarse croak of the raven. The clock strikes four, the sun has risen and the birds twitter a thousand welcomes to the coming day; the cow-bells tinkle and the dogs bark, and all nature is astir, it is full morning; the sound of the hunter's horn tells us that man is once more bent on killing; Benedick enters fresh from hawking, and in turn becomes himself the sport of love." He will find himself in the noblest of stage churches, he will hear the splendid ruminations of the organ, he will mark the kneeling worshippers at prayer, and he will see them "moved on," that a wedding may take place. Thus will be brought home to him "that religious note of the life of southern Europe which so frequently impresses most deeply the careless visitor from colder climes." Last he will have displayed to him a handsome vault, where the tapers of the mourners produce weird and fascinating effects. Assuredly he will have nothing to complain of. But we can imagine others so ungrateful as to say thank you for only the last scene of the four. It shows the supposed tomb of Hero; the tomb is worthy of her, and Shakspeare orders the "tapers" for himself. The "warlike atmosphere" of the first scene these may consider out of place. They will urge that in writing the play Shakspeare evidently intended to draw, satirically, may be, the Continental Renaissance in some of its social aspects and that the wars of the period were not serious, but comic opera affairs, in which no noble ran risk.

Coming to the play as written, it would appear that Shakspeare was not an out-and-out admirer of the Renaissance in all its manifestations. Even supposing him to be Bacon, he was still an Englishman, and to England alone came the Renaissance and the Reformation at the same time. Here the revival of learning was accompanied by a revival of conscience. In Italy, and Messina was practically Italy, this was not so. Just look at the characters, there is not a conscience among the lot. They do not act, they intrigue. Why should not Claudio woo Hero for himself? What motive has Don John to arrange the "fake" that for a while destroys Hero's reputation? Why should Claudio, a cur if ever there was one, disgrace Hero "coram populo?" Why should anyone believe him? The fact is they all are playing a game, the round game of Renaissance; not a man of them has a spark of genuine feeling, and all they do is done for effect. You do not meet so vain and heartless a crew in any other play of Shakspeare. Compared with them, Falstaff and his rascals in waiting should be canonised at sight. Doubtless Benedick is the best of the male bunch. Yet mark his cynical callousness regarding Hero. Very tardily and casually he asks Beatrice "Think you in your soul that Count Claudio hates wronged Hero?" This comes long after the rest have left the church thinking, as becomes them, the worst.

And here, we fancy, Mr. Tree's modernity of spirit again misleads him. He feels that the love scene that follows the wedding scene jars if given on holy ground, and therefore transfers it to the cloisters. And lately a clergyman, a Bishop, we think, denounced flirtations in church. To the mediæval mind, a church was as good a place as any other were the business in hand love or murder. But is the scene in which Beatrice pledges Benedick to kill Claudio a love scene? We do not think it a love scene in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He, poor, bewildered dullard, can think of nothing but himself. Beatrice is intent on Hero, and wondering if there is man enough and love enough in Benedick for her to jockey him into revenge. He is not an apt pupil, and she has to indulge him, and play him with softnesses. She knows that if he will undertake what she wants she is his for ever, though he does not. He babbles of love, but she poises him on the point at last. We cannot but think that Mr. Tree has misconstrued the scene, and certainly Beatrice's cry. Kill Claudio lacked momentum.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive on Friday next brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adam, Mr C
Borden, Capt H
Bois, Miss
Berry, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Craig, Miss M
Digweed, Mrs
Fraser, Lt and Mrs
Fry, Mr
Gregson,-Wardell, Rev A F
Hamilton, Mrs and Miss
Hoar, Miss
Halford, Miss
Hurst, Mr
Kenney, Mrs S M and inft.
Khan, Mrs and inft.
Kidd, Rev G V
Keightley, Mr P
Morris, Mr O R
Montford, Mrs
Payne, Mrs and child
Scoones, Miss
Sandilands, Dr
Vesne, Mr A
Westcott, Rev F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ahmad, Mr S S
Ambler, Mr P
Anderson, Mr R
Barston, Lt F
Beville, Major F R
Cumming, Mr and Mrs J A
Cumming, Mr A R
Daly, Major and Mrs H and child
Edmondson, Mr and Mrs R E
Faletti, Mr J
Gilard, Mr W
Gebbt, Mrs
Hervey, Mrs H R and 2 children
Jacob, Major A C G
Jones, Mr and Mrs
Krickenbeck, Capt R E
Kinnes, Mr J
Lewis, Mr and Mrs
Lewis, Miss
Langley, Miss K
Martin, Capt and Mrs F
Mitra, Mr J W
Mackichan, Miss
Mody, Mr J
Ostrehan, Miss
Oir, Miss M P
Orme, Mr A A
Proieft, Mrs
Roberts, Mr S
Savage, Mrs W H and inft.
Stannard, Mrs J
Sanderson, Mr H
Stokes, Mr H
Smith Mr McD
Stair, Earl of
Stevens, Mrs C R
Vaughan, Mr and Mrs J P
Winnberley, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr and Mrs S T

FROM BRINDISI—Sondry, Mr H F.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. D. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino Captain O. Canepa sailing for Europe to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock. Shed No. 3 at 5 p.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Shed at 3-30 p.m., with all their luggage and kit :—

To SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs W Balawin, Mr C Du Pre Thornton
To PORT-SAID.—Mr W E Dennis
To ALEXANDRIA.—Master G Georgacopulo and Mr J S Soneikh
To NAPLES AND GENOA.—Mr J E Aspinwall, Rev G Bailey, Rev Father Bartolomeo da Monza, Rev Father Bernardino, Mr and Mrs Boyadjian, Mrs Breuza, Rev and Mrs H F Bentel, Mr G V Cole, Mrs Cotton and children, Mr K Desai Rev Father Francesco da Ravenna, Mr S Morwitz, Mr Nedhayes, Mr and Mrs H R Scott, Mr T Valerio, Mr and Mrs G U Yule and child, Rev E Webster, Mrs and 2 children.

At Pekin, a school of interpreters has been recently opened in which there are already two hundred and fifty students. All the schools that have been teaching living languages in Pekin for some years past have been much utilised by the Chinese. The time seems at hand when the knowledge of living languages will form an integral part of the work of every candidate at the examinations.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I admire Mr. R. P. Karkaria's valour. Having had nothing stronger than a fusillade of abuse to attack me with, he has bid a hasty retreat from the field, conscious of the futility of his attack and of the uselessness of his weapon. There are too many quotations and Latin phrases huddled together somehow in Mr. Karkaria's letter, which bespeak agony of mind at discomfiture rather than consistency of reasoning, coherence of expression or profundity of learning. It is of no use invoking the ghosts of Shakespeare, Burke and other great men. They give melodramatic effect to composition, but ghosts and goblins cannot help Mr. Karkaria in a matter of fact controversy. Anyone who has read Mr. Karkaria's first letter of the 7th instant, will have noticed that he endeavoured to prove two things. First, that it was "unseemly for any but the most distinguished lawyers" to point out the defects of their profession, and that such of the lawyers as had participated in the controversy being men "of a few years' standing and not very distinguished in their profession" could hardly have been prompted by any other than a selfish motive. Second, that the overcrowding of the legal profession needed checking on the ground that the lawyers as a class in this Presidency were seditious and disloyal, and that they spread discontent among the people. I refuted both these charges in my last letter, and proved to demonstration their absurdity. This put out Mr. Karkaria completely, so much so that instead of substantiating the charges by facts and argument, if any, or gracefully withdrawing them as he ought to have done, he has manifested temper in his letter of the 11th instant. With reference to the first point, I will say nothing further than what I have said in my last letter. After all that point is not of much consequence, and the lawyers who have been assailed by Mr. Karkaria will not suffer a jot by his ill-conceived and unmerited reproach. The second point is certainly of public importance. If the lawyers as a class in this Presidency are seditious as Mr. Karkaria will have us believe, then the sooner they are packed off to Botany Bay or ship-wrecked on some uninhabited isle, the better for the public weal. The accusation is a very serious one, and it is not too much to ask Mr. Karkaria to make out a "prima facie" case at least. Hitherto, Mr. Karkaria has only vituperated the lawyers. The only argument that he has advanced in his letter of the 11th is no argument at all. He quotes Edmund Burke, and says that Mandlick, Ranade and Telang were eminent men, and that he had not such men in his mind, when he wrote his first letter, but "the inferior, unlearned, mechanical merely instrumental members of the profession." I fail to see how a quotation from Burke can prove the charge of sedition and disloyalty against the Bombay lawyers. Edmund Burke great as he was, could not have had in his dream of dreams the Bombay lawyers, when he wrote the words cited by Mr. Karkaria in his letter. But Mr. Karkaria is scarcely consistent. In his letter of the 7th, he writes about the Bombay lawyers thus :—"When one sees the amount of talent, industry and other good qualities, that go to form a lawyer, wasted, absolutely thrown away, rendering no return to his country or to himself, it is enough to draw tears of blood from him." So the Bombay lawyers are not unlearned after all. Moreover, Burke's words must perforce apply to England and other countries. But says Mr. Karkaria that "in other countries under their own Government such a class (lawyers) does no serious harm. But here under a foreign rule they are an insidious danger and menace." I must leave such a tangled skein of logic for Mr. Karkaria himself to disentangle. His knowledge of Solomon on which he relies so much in his last letter will perhaps help him. To an ordinary mind there appears to be a world of difference between disloyalty and lack of ability or proficiency in one's business. There may not be many Telangs and Ranades in the ranks of lawyers in point of capacity, but it would be an outrage upon one's common sense to be told that therefore the lawyers as a class are seditious. In every profession and in every walk of life including politics the exceptionally brilliant men are rare. Like gems of the brightest lustre and matchless beauty, they are to be found at rare intervals. How many Eldons, Erskines and Russells has England produced in the field of law, and Pitts, Burkes and Gladstones in the field of politics? Yet nobody has said that English lawyers are seditious. Why should the Indian lawyers be vilified then? Until Mr. R. P. Karkaria advances some reasons, he will stand condemned of the charge of vilifying the members of the legal profession of this Presidency. A word in reply to our friend, Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee, who appears to have been vivified by the magic wand of Mr. Karkaria. I never made a "gratuitous attack" upon the legal profession as stated by Mr. Shapoorjee in his letter of to-day. I only stated the facts and urged the imperative necessity of checking the overcrowding before it was too late for the sake of the dignity of the profession itself. I never said nor suggested that the lawyers of the Presidency were disloyal or seditious. Mr. Shapoorjee does not seem to have read my letters carefully. It must be patent to all that what I resent most in Mr. Karkaria's letter is the charge of sedition and disloyalty hurled by him at the lawyers of this Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Eldon Road, Feb. 13. K. E. GHAMAT.

THE TOUTING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the correspondence appearing in your valued paper regarding the touting nuisance, and the thanks of the profession are due to you for throwing open your columns so generously. It is the bare truth to say that if there is one person more than another who, throughout the recent inquiry has been turned against most, it is the Acting Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court. Mr. Mursban has, in your to-day's issue struck the right key-note in referring to the conduct of pleaders, who have drawn in their horns. At one time, it was thought that the expulsion of one or two of the more notorious leaders of the touting fraternity would produce wholesome results and simplify the later inquiry. But, no, that was not to be. The adamantine obstinacy, born of apathy, of some who have hitherto traded so prosperously through this servile agency, has created a barrier which the Chief Judge may well find difficult to remove unaided by legal practitioners. There is no doubt that the learned Chief Judge's task would be immensely lightened if gentlemen, instead of carrying on a campaign of villification outside the Court and holding a dishonorable silence within it, make a conscientious effort to help the inquiry by disclosing facts known to them.

In concluding you will please permit me to add that I would have taken no part in this public discussion through your columns, but for the fact that the authorship of the letters signed "Lex" has been fathered upon me in certain interested quarters. You, Sir, can testify how far this is true.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 14. DHUNJIBHOY JEHANGIR SURTI.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE COTTON.

THE following Resolution was unanimously adopted at the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Friday last. That the Committee desire to place on record the sorrow with which they, in common with all those who are interested in the Indian Textile Industry, have heard of the death of Sir George Cotton, one of the pioneers of that industry, one of the founders of the Millowners' Association, and for many years its Chairman. That the Secretary is instructed to communicate this Resolution to the family and the firm of the deceased gentleman with an expression of condolence and sympathy in their loss. That the Committee do adjourn sine die as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, presiding. There were present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jaffer Rahimsoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dinsha B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioners, and M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

COORLA-DEONAR RAILWAY.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that he had sanctioned the purchase from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of the following articles required for the maintenance of the Coorla-Deonar Railway, at the total cost of Rs. 4,050 :—100 double headed steel rails, thirty feet long, weighing lbs. 69 per yard; 1,000 cast-iron chairs, two hold, second hand but sound, weighing lbs. 24 and a quarter; and 1,500 wrought iron chair spikes. The Commissioners further stated that quotations were invited from the two railways in Bombay; and the B. B. and C. I. Railway only had offered to supply all the articles required. The rates compared favourably with those accepted on previous occasions. Under the circumstances the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee to the invitations of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with.

The Committee resolved to record the Commissioner's letter and to dispense with the invitations of tenders by public advertisement.

WASTE WATER FROM LEAKAGE.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation dated 24th December last, from Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, drawing attention to instances of waste of water from leakage noticed by him on the 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd December last, in Cawasji Patel and Bhoiwar Streets and on the 22nd and 23rd December last; at Hornby Road, and stating as follows :—From the above mentioned cases I beg of you to judge what should be the state of affairs all throughout the City, and is it not high time now that the Water Department should be as once reorganized. I regret to say that for the faults of some of our Municipal Officers, the Executive Head—our energetic Municipal Commissioner—is unnecessarily blamed, and until the Corporation take serious notice of the Municipal Departments concerned in the faults through the Municipal Commissioner, there is no likelihood of any improvement in them and the complaints from the rate-payers and the general public and carelessness of the Municipal Departments will continue as hitherto and the certain Municipal Officers must laugh in their sleeves for your inaction. Dr. Sukhia in conclusion added that for the prestige of the Corporation and the good name of the City, the Corporation would ask the Commissioner to reorganise the department at once.

The Commissioner in his remarks on Dr. Sukhia's letter stated that the water mains and the services therefrom in Cawasji Patel and Bhoiwar Street were examined and tested by the staff of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works Special Branch, at midnight on Saturday, the 17th December, when a leakage of about 3,500 gallons per hour at 29 lbs. pressure was found. It was not possible to locate the leaks at this inspection and the main was re-examined at midnight on Sunday, the 18th, when the amount of leakage was confirmed and the leaks were located; on Monday, the 19th December, trenches were opened at about a dozen places in the streets mentioned and several leaks were found. These were examined by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, Special Branch, at 6 p.m. on that day after the supply was turned on and with the object of furnishing the members of the Leakage Committee and other members of the Corporation interested in the matter with a practical demonstration of the waste of water from mains and service pipes, he ordered the permanent repairs to be deferred, but in the meantime had the heavy leak in Bhoiwar Street completely stopped by the insertion of a wooden plug; the other defects also plugged and tied up with strapping and several leaky diaphragm stop-taps closed to check waste of water. Mr. Sherring had intended to show the defects to the members of the Committee after his lecture at the Health Section of the Exhibition on the 21st, and the trenches in Cawasji Patel and Bhoiwar Streets were accordingly re-opened on the afternoon of that day and the leaks laid bare for inspection. The temporary plugs, &c., had in the meantime reduced the wastage by about 2,300 gallons per hour. The allegation of Dr. Sukhia that these mains, &c., were neglected was not correct, as No. 1 Foreman under Mr. Sherring and his assistants were engaged in this district and had actually examined the 3" main in Elphinstone Circle and had discovered a burst on the 20th December, and had made 4 night-inspections and 2 day-inspections in this locality between Saturday night and Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Sherring reported that the above intentions were clearly explained to Dr. Sukhia on the evening of Monday, December 19th, and that he then expressed his entire approval of what was proposed to be done. The leakage in Hornby Road was from a hydrant which was repaired as soon as it was discovered.

The Committee resolved to forward Dr. Sukhia's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that it be recorded.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley on the Bombay Water Supply for the month of January, was recorded :—There was a reduction in the number of bacteria per c. c. in all the waters as compared with the previous month. This reduction was specially marked in the case of the Tansa water. In other respects the quality of the waters was the same as in December 1904.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The Committee next proceeded to select by lot one half of its members, who have to retire from office on the 1st April next under Section 45 (1) of the Municipal Act. The lots were drawn with the result that the following members would have to retire: Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H.P. Dimmock, Sir BhalchundraKrishna, Mr. Joseph Baptista; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Dr. Dinshaw B. Master.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE POLICE CLUB BALL.

The annual ball given by the members of the City-Police Club came off at the Town Hall last night and proved to be a brilliant success. The central hall was very tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, streamers and evergreens. The columns supporting the roof were draped in police colours (yellow and blue) and entwined with chaplets of green leaves. The organ platform was beautified with a profusion of evergreens and shields bearing Prince of Wales' feathers and spiked bannerets, while at the other end of the hall and opposite the platform, were arranged raised se

THE CHARGES AGAINST A PARSI BARRISTER.

ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a Special Jury.

Shapurjee Cowasjee Sanjana, formerly a member of the Bombay Bar, was charged with conspiring with Jadhavjee Parmanand, Kalianjee Mowjee, Merwanjee N. Saklatwalla, Rustomjee Banatwalla, and Krishna Govind Yadhav, to forge a document purporting to be the will of Purshotum Ladha in April 1900; with instigating Krishna Yadhav to forge the will; and with abetment of using as genuine a forged document. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Thomas Sharples, Foreman.

Mr. Shantaram Jaganath	Mr. A. L. Coverton
Mr. W. E. Crum	Mr. Peter J. Arnot
Mr. Phiroze D. Lam	Mr. D. P. Batha
Mr. S. G. Sathe	Mr. E. Meyers.

Mr. Harry Brewin, further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said that, in the previous trial, Saklatwalla, one of the accused, and formerly a solicitor of the High Court, stated that he attested the will at the instance of Banatwalla, another accused. Jadhavjee was arrested in Kathiawar. Witness questioned him with regard to the papers given up by the accused Sanjana. He said he was working in the house where Mathuradas resided, and that Sanjana had some legal work for him. Jadhavjee made different statements with regard to the papers. He said the papers had been sent to him by Krishna Yadhav. He also said the papers had been given to him by Yadhav at Sanjana's house. When Sanjana was arrested, he told witness that he would like to be tried separately from the other accused who had been arrested along with him, in the first instance. He seemed to think that he would get better justice if he was tried separately.

Inspector Power, of the Bombay Police, examined by Mr. Bahadurji, said that, in the beginning of June last year, he was sent to Manila in search of Sanjana. On arriving there, he went to the British Consul, and then proceeded with the Consul to the prison there. Witness saw Sanjana in the prison and identified him. Letters were found in his possession, the envelopes of which bore the superscription "J. C. Wortman." Sanjana was then taken to a Court in Manila, and thence on board a steamer. Witness arrested Sanjana on board the steamer outside Manila. In the prison at Manila, the jailer told a warder to bring "Wortman," and subsequently witness heard the Attorney-General addressing Sanjana as "Wortman."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he did not believe there was an extradition treaty between Manila and India. Sanjana was not arrested by witness on the threshold of the Court in Manila, and then removed in a closed carriage. Witness did not know whether Sanjana was under arrest after he was taken away from the Court in Manila.

Krishna Govind Yadhav, a convict, was then examined, and bore out the statements made by counsel for the prosecution in opening the case, as to his being employed by Sanjana and Jadhavjee Parmanand to forge the will of the deceased Purshotam Lahha.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Wadia.

Have you been a forger all your life?—No, it is only within the last seven or eight years that I have taken to forging.

What was your first forgery?—This is the first document I have forged. I kept a grain measurer's shop in Poona. I had not to remain at the shop all day. In this case, after we entered Sanjana's house, Jadhavjee came out and gave me an oath, never to divulge the matter which was being entrusted to me. I took an oath by a Hindu goddess. I was told to call again in the evening. I was paid Rs. 5, but I don't remember now which of them gave me the money. In the Police Court, I said oil and " Accused gave me the Rs. 5 which Jadhavjee had paid him." At my second visit, I handed the forged will to the accused along with other papers. The accused had not asked me for the other papers. I sent the anonymous letter from the Poona jail to Mathuradas, and Mathuradas and Balla came to me at Poona. Since then I had several interviews with Mr. Brewin in jail. He asked me several questions, and I said I would give a written statement through the jailer. The important letter from the accused which I afterwards burnt was not given to Mathuradas, because it was then in my mother's house which was far distant from mine. In that letter accused had asked me to come down to Poona at once. I did not tell Mathuradas about that letter. That letter further asked me to bring the will or return the papers at once. The letter was in Sanjana's own hand-writing.

Mr. Brewin came to you in jail at your own asking?—Yes.

What made you send for Mr. Brewin?—I wanted to tell him all the facts about this case.

In order to satisfy your conscience, I suppose?—Not to satisfy my conscience, but to have my revenge, because they did not pay me what they had promised.

Did you tell Mr. Brewin about Gordhan Gopal's will also?—No, I did not.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, witness said he did not suspect that the accused was the man who gave information to the police that eventually led to his conviction. Balla was not brought to jail and confronted with him either in Bombay or Poona. Witness did not live in Mathuradas's chawl in Bombay for two months.

Have you ever seen Banatwalla since his conviction?—I saw him in the jail and in the Court-house.

When you came to Bombay to give your evidence in this case, were you kept in a lock-up?—Yes.

And Banatwalla was kept in the same lock-up?—No, he was in another lock-up.

And you could see him through the iron bars?—No, I could not. I had no conversation with him.

Now, how many forgeries have you committed in all?—This is the only one, I remember.

And you do not remember the other forgeries?—I remember Gordhan Gopal's.

And these are the only two, regarding which you have made a statement to Mr. Brewin?—That is so.

In that case of Gordhan Gopal's, did you tell the magistrate that Rustomjee Tarwalla used to send for you?—Yes.

How, often did he send for you?—I do not remember.

Did you have anything to do with Motee Mayachand's will?—No.

Did you not say in Gordhan Gopal's case that you forged five or six documents at Rustomjee D. Tarwalla's request?—I don't remember.

Re-examined by Mr. Bahadurjee: I was made a warder in jail for my good conduct. It is the practice in the jail to make warders of well-conducted prisoners after some time. I had kept several papers in my mother's house, which were all burnt with the important letter from the accused.

To the jury: I had not seen Jadawjee before I came to Bombay with the accused. I came with Sanjana to Bombay in the morning, having left Poona the previous evening. I did not know Mathuradas's name, but I and Balla Bhoite made enquiries and found out the name.

Bhairoo Bapoo, a policeman, said he knew Balla Bhoite and his usual place of business. He used to sell oil near Gol Pitha. In connection with the previous case, witness brought down Bhoite from the village of Wagholee. In connection with this case, witness had been to the same village, but could not find him, his wife and family were not to be found. People had left the village on account of the plague.

To the judge: I did not enquire in the neighbouring villages.

To Mr. Bahadurji: In consequence of information I received at Wagholee, I made further inquiries at Yeola, Bhosawal, and Manmad, but could obtain no trace of Bhoite or his wife and children.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, witness said he had searched for Bhoite in Bombay for about four hours. He found his house in Wagholee also closed. The neighbouring houses were also closed.

After some discussion, his lordship ruled that Balla Bhoite's evidence, given before the magistrate was admissible.

Mr. Bahadurjee read it to the jury. It referred to the conferences the accused had at his house with the alleged conspirators.

Khosroo Bahman, keeper of a hotel in Poona which was known as the Royal Family Hotel, had in his employ a man named Joseph Gonsalves. He had disappeared for the last two years or two years and a half.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia witness said he did not remember Sanjana coming to his hotel. He never saw a man whom he knew as Narotum Chhagan. Witness was brought down to Bombay and was shown the accused in order to identify him.

Were you taken by Mr. Brewin to the lock-up to see if you could identify him?—Yes.

Mr. Harry Brewin, recalled, said he had been to the last witness's hotel at Poona. Joseph Gonsalves was a witness in the previous case, but nothing was known regarding him for the last two years.

Gonsalves's statement was admitted in evidence. It stated that the accused stayed at Khusroo's hotel in Poona on four or five different occasions and had conversations with a Hindu.

Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, a convict in the House of Correction, said he was convicted in 1902. Before that he was a shopman and new the accused for some thirty years. Witness had made his signature as an attesting witness to the will produced in Court, in the house of the accused, at the accused's request. He said it was his client's paper. At this distance of time, witness did not remember what accused said to him on the occasion. Accused asked him to attest the document and thereby oblige him. Witness knew Jadhavjee Parmanand whom he saw in accused's house, some days after he had attested the will. Witness was shown a letter he had received from Saklatwalla, and said he went to Payne and Company's office with Jadhavjee about a fortnight after he received the letter. It was written from Viramgaum. This M. N. Saklatwalla was witnesss's co-accused in the will case. Witness had made an affidavit in support of Jadhavjee's application for probate. He subsequently gave evidence at the request of Jadhavjee, in the testamentary suit.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

IS IT EVER RIGHT TO LIE?

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Do you declare that your husband is in no way responsible for your injuries and their consequences?

"I do," said Annie, distinctly.

"She never told a lie in her life," said Lou, suddenly. Lou lifted her lilac-muslin arm and instinctively raised her hand, as if she took oath before the law.

"Annie will not lie," sobbed Lou. "I've known her for a great many years. She will not lie."

Annie put up her weak hand and touched her husband's cheek. Her soul brimmed, but vanishing time and strength defied its overflow. All she could say was:

Poor Robert! My poor boy!

"Ask God to forgive me," she added. "Kneel down—and ask him now."

She pointed to the floor. The man's heart broke in a terrible groan; but he dropped to his knees and lifted the hand that had turned maniac upon her.

"Forgive it!" he sobbed. "If there is a God that can forgive a hand like that for "her" sake. Amen."

"Oh, my dear" said Annie, wearily. "I wanted you to pray for "me." I told a lie."

She twisted her head restlessly on the flat pillow.

"Father," said Annie, "I told a lie—for "his" sake. Amen.

"There is n't much time left," panted Annie. "Would you mind—telling me again—how much you love me, dear?"

When the women came back and the children trotted in, they found the two, she with her head upon his breast, he holding her as he had held her since his devil went out of him and the angel entered, in whom she, for his sake, did believe. God knew what had passed between the husband and the wife. What divine miracle had love and anguish wrought? For her face shone as if it had been the face of a woman cherished above all her kind, beloved beyond the lot of women, and so tenderly entreated that her heart could scarcely beat for joy. Never since her bridal day had there gleamed from Annie's eyes the look that glorified them now. Ecstasy enveloped her. She was transfigured before the two wives who ministered to her in the inexorable hour which inevitable death did not spare the sinking woman.

For Mary McCarthy was right: and before another morning the "sixth" baby was born to the smitten household. Annie rallied superbly, and brought the child into the world, more like a mother who was determined to live than like a woman who was fated to die. But she did not grieve when they told her that the little thing had breathed but twice. She asked for Bob and Nan and the five, and kissed them all, and said some gentle things to Lou and Mary McCarthy, and told the surgeon how kind the children's father was to her, and added plaintively:

"May I die alone with my husband, doctor?" as if she had been a child who had done some wrong and deserved no favours.

She wandered a little after this.

"Father! I thought you said you forgave me when I told that lie?"

"No liars—in the kingdom? Well—there will be some wives there, father. God never was a woman. He made wives instead. Dear Robert! He made me—yours."

She died alone with her husband, as she had asked. She wore the happiest dead face that he had ever seen; for her soul had escaped on the wings of a solemn delight which, so she seemed to urge, the living might not understand or share since, if a dead woman is a glad one, she keeps the secret of her content.

MARVELS IN MOTOR MANSIONS.

HINTS FOR MAHARAJAHS.

SOME six years ago it was announced that a marvellous motor-house of thirty-horse power had been invented by a French engineer, M. Jeautaud, that would accommodate a whole family. The idea, once promulgated, did not take long to catch on, and in a comparatively short time Mr. Fiske, one of America's multi-millionaires, had added an automobile office on wheels to his stable. Mr. Fiske's suburban residence is an hour's journey from his office, and on the principle that time is money the financier had an automobile built with sufficient accommodation to permit of himself and secretary to transact business en route, the car being fitted up with all the necessaries, saving, perhaps, a telephone, that a business man requires. On the return journey the man of much money but little leisure utilises the vehicle as a dressing room, thereby saving the time that he would otherwise have expended at home in changing from his city garb into the habiliments of a country gentleman.

The example of the American millionaire was speedily followed by a wealthy Parisian, whose motor-house showed another advance in the construction of perambulating dwellings inasmuch as it boasted accommodation for two beds, an idea that found such favour with that eminent motoring monarch the King of the Belgians that he immediately took steps to further improve upon the idea of the human snail and his movable house.

The Belgian monarch's travelling home boasts engines equivalent to 30 h.-p., and is believed to be capable of attaining a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The motive power gasoline entails an outlay of eight shillings an hour, a somewhat expensive item for most motorists, but a bagatelle to a monarch who can afford to spend £3,000 on a motor house containing a sleeping room, a dressing room that cost £30 in fittings alone, and a room for a valet.

The example set by the Belgian King and the enthusiastic motor-caravanist who owned the car "Quo Vadis," that excited so much interest a few years ago, when its owner covered 1,350 miles in Turin, not unnaturally appealed with great force to the Marquis of Anglesey. The "Quo Vadis," with its bunks that let down as a sleeping car, its pantry, cooking stove, lockers, mirrors, and electric light, was essentially the result of a very practical attempt to solve the question of hotel accommodation. The Anglesey car, however, was somewhat more ornate and decidedly less practical. When this Pullman for the road was put up for sale, the auctioneer pointed out that the public were under some misapprehension as to its resources. Some people, he said, thought it contained drawing, dining, bed, and bath rooms, with extensive kitchen arrangements, whereas, as a master of fact, the interior bears a strong likeness to the cabin of a diminutive yacht. Heated with hot air from the engine, and lighted by electricity, the car, that has accommodation for four people making themselves as small as possible, possessed red morocco leather cushions, a Louis XV. ceiling, and silver plate and solid silver fittings wherever they could be introduced. The car, which is still in its first youth, cost its noble owner £2,500 in the first place, but when sold the other day the highest bid (£825) was merely 33 per cent. of the original outlay.

Very practical is the car devised by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, some little time ago for the purpose of transferring, during the winter, rare plants and flowers from his country estate to his house in the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. In days of yore, when horse-traction was utilised, the journey there and back took two days, and necessitated the lodging of three men overnight in Paris, but when the Baron had a motor-car hothouse built at a cost of £300, it was found that the double journey could be performed in a day, and a considerable saving in time and money effected. The motor, it should be mentioned, is of eight horse power, and by an ingenious arrangement, the water utilised for cooling purposes, when it is warm, is again used for heating the conservatory on wheels.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

AWARDS OF BRONZE MEDALS.

The following is a List of the Bronze Medals awarded at the Bombay Exhibition:—

Textile Fabrics.—The Hindu Orphanage, for yarns; Baroda Mills, for cloth; Mr. Lilahrimal, for cloth; Junnager State, for cloth; Mysore State for cloth; Industrial School, Melkote, for cloth; Industrial School, Doddaballapur, for cloth; Jubdevenath Jail, for cloth; Barisol Jail, for cloth; Baroda Kalabhavan, for cloth; Raspur Bavla, for silk, yarn and cloth; Mr. B. S. Bhutacharia, through Indian Store, for silk yarn and cloth; Laxmi Bhandar, for silk yarn and cloth; St. Anthony's Institute, Mangalore, for hosiery; H. M. Bhatvadvadikar, Cambay State, for cotton carpets and purdah; Akola Industrial School (33,264), for cotton purdah; K. Shrinivas Rangacharya, Nagpur, for cotton purdah; Bikanir Central Jail, for carpets; Sindh Section (322), for carpets; Messrs. Vairaji and Co., for silver lace cloth: Mr. V. S Krishna Swany, for silver lace cloth; Mr. Chaganlal Ranchor, for kinkhub; Travancore School of Arts, for mats; Mr. K. C. Gindaram, for cocoanut fibre mats; Industrial School of Aurangabad, for gold embroidery; Mr. Vithaldas Chunilal, for gold embroidery; Mr. Lalloobhoy Ranchordas, for gold embroidery; Hursookbdas Mehta, for gold embroidery; Kanjimull Bhagwandas and Co., for gold embroidery; Shesayya Puttayya Nadig, for silk embroidery; Mr. J. B. Swaminadhe Mudaliar, for bead work; Goolam Mayuddin and Sons, for shawls; Ramnikshanker Prabhashunker, for shawls; Kurdar Maxiappa, for blankets and kamblies; R. K. Giriappa, for blankets and kamblies Kala Bhovan, Baroda, for printed cotton; Sindh Section, for printed cotton: Junagadh State, for printed cotton; Indian Stores, for printed cotton; Umashanker Narayendas, for chicken works; Hamid Khan, for crotchet works.

Leather and Book-Binding.—Miraj State, for tannery; Lukhmanji Ookhabhai and Co., for harness; Jiva Bhagwan and Co., for harness; Nurbhai Jivaji, for harness; Madras School of Art, for leather works; Anandji Vassonji Doshi, for shields; Khemraj Shrikishandas, for book-binding.

Paper and Stationery.—Paper Box Co., Bombay, for paper boxes; Desai Motilal Purshotamdas, of Moradabad, for tin slates.

Jewellery.—Messrs. Tawker and Sons, Madras, for photo frame; Messrs. Amulack Bros., for silver lota; Mr. Shroff Baltur Rama Rao, Mangalore, for plated ware; Mr. F. P. Bhumgara, for silver tea-set and bonnet holder; Messrs. Kanjimull Bhagwandas, for tea set; Javeri Moushi Amulack, Morvi, for gold necklace and imitation gems.

Metals.—Nagpur Central Museum, for bell metal; Messrs. Mahomedally Tyebally and Sons, for brass cuttings; Mysore State, for lamps; Shri Shivaji Metal Works Co., Ltd., for brass work; Mr. Dadan Bhurewa of Mandalay, for bell metal; Khan Bahadur Valji Lalji, for iron ware; Miraj State, for cutlery; Lohar Ranchor Sunderji for safes; Baroda Kalabhuvan, for locks; Junagadh State, locks and brass works; Col. Oliver, of Vianagar, for brass tool made by Ranghunath and Chunilal; Miraj State, for hinges; Bhownagar State, for representative goods; Kolahpur State, for spear head.

Chemical Industry.—The Kaisar Soap Mfg. Co., for attars and perfumes; K. S. Rangacharya, for perfumes; Ramlal Brothers, Pattan, for soaps; Messrs. Bhimji Brothers, for antiseptic tooth powder; Messrs. Bose and Co., for syrups; Amrut Match Mfg. Co., for matches; Mr. Gokhale, for match; Mr. G. T. Bhosle, for ink; Mr. Hussonally Abdulally, for ink; Messrs. Sapat and Co., for native medicines; Mr. Gautam Keshav, for native medicines; Damodher Vithoba Vaidya, for native medicines; Gopinath K. Kshastria, for native medicines; D. S. Naik, for native medicines; Hakim Jumma Bhanu, for native medicines; Meherji P. Bonesetter, native medicines; Messrs. Bhimji Bros., for native medicines; Vaidya Chhotashanker Premji, for native medicines; The Miraj State, for attars.

Furniture and Decorations.—Mysore Jubilee, Institute, for arm chair; Vithal Choksey, of Bhavnagar, for teakwood temple; Kolar Industrial Mission, for white cedar cot; Ganesh Kalagriha Miraj, for folding rocking iron chair; Valji Kala, of Baroda State, for blackwood writing box with secret drawers; Mr. F. P. Bhumgara for carved table; Mr. N. R. Kelkar, for lacquered side table and teapoy; David Sassoon Institute, for arm chair; Mistry Dayal Govind, for sleeping chair; Himatlal Sunderlal, for blackwood cabinet; Technical Institute of New English School, Poona, for teakwood screens; Mr. N. A. Bhalvekar, for teakwood cane side board; Messrs. Misra Brothers, Bareily, for folding table; Mr. Mancharam Govindjee for inlaid sandal wood; Mr. Kadarbuksh, for carved blackwood; The Standard Trading Company for carved temple; Mr. J. Billimoria, for inlaid ivorytable; Mr. Mayadas Bulliram, for inlaid ivory table; Mr. Mowlabuksh Mohatalla, of Nagina, for carved ebonywork; Mr. Mistry (532), for wood carving frames; Mr. Gangoola, for sandalwood carving, Mr. Sakharam B Mistry, for wood carving.

Fine Arts.—Mr C. M. Ghodi for water colours: Mr V N Mistry, for water colours, M. R Kevade, for photo collections, Baroda Kalabhuvan, for ivory paperknife carved; Gulbai Kanniah Vizgapotam, for ivory and wood model boxes; Mr. K. Appaswamy, for ivory and wood model boxes, Mr Zulchekur Khan, of Delhi, Delhi paintings on ivory; Mr. Kunjbehariial Mithalal, for Taj Mhal model, Messrs. Folke and Co., for photo process, Messrs Vaiyda Brothers Bombay for wood engravings; Mr V R Natu, of Belgaum, for imitation fruit; Mr. M R Parandekar, for ornamental leather works; Mr Himmatram Sunderlal, for ivory es bangle: Mr. G. V Gokhale, for play figures, Messrs Raja Dean Dyal and Sons, for photos (scenes), Mr. A N Daivi, for Taj Mahal of Agra, Sind Section, for Halla pottery.

Conveyances.—Mr. Pallonji Bomonji, for canoe landau; Mr. Hormusji D. Pudumjee, for a victoria.

Miscellaneous.—Messrs. K. Ida and Co., for hockey sticks; Messrs. Ebrahim Currim and Sons, for Indian umbrellas; Mr. Mistry Allahibux Mirambux, Sialkot, for cricket stumps; Mr. B. R. Pellai, Ceylon, for grass work; Mr. Kishanlal H. Shah, Ahmedabad, for Brushes; Mr. Govindlal R. Mehta, Bombay, for brushes; Messrs. Bhajekar Paranjpe and Co., for buttons; Chhotalal Magoubhai Capudvanj Factory, for glass; Mr. Nanabhai Bamonshaw Master (if maker), for model of Yacht Club; Messrs. N. Sen and Co., for celluloid photos; Mr. Chhotalal Tejpal, for paintings; Mr. Vaichand Tejaji, for painting; The Palanpur State, for cutlery works; Standard Trading Agency, for specimen of a Hindu temple; Mr. H. S. Contractor, for chrysoleum paintings; Mr. Bhiku Krisnna, for sandal wood carriage, Mr. P. D. Kanga, for glass frames; Mr. Patankar; Upper India Steam Flour Mill, for flour: Sind Section, for glass sheet work, Umerkot; Sind Section, for Khanod lacquered works; Mr. Voca Bhownugger, for portraits.

Healtheries. Messrs R. H. Bana and Co., for medicinal soaps; Mr. K. R. Wadia, for conservancy cart; Mr. Curseiji Sorabji Jhasawalla for ventilators; Mr. Laskari, for dental fittings; Mr David A Gair, for tin articles bed jars &c,

Agriculture, Vegetable and Animal Products. Mr. Cawasji Furdonji Kallyanwala, for grains and puice Mr. Amersey Shivji, for grains and pluse; Mr. S. R. Patwardhan, for grains and puice. Mr. Murshy for cardamoms; St. Lines for cardamoms; Messrs. Robinson & Co., for tobacco and cigrattes; The Gujrath Tobacco Mfg Company, for tobacco and cigarettes: The Indian Cigarette Mfg. Company for tobacco and cigarettes, The Agave Fibre Company for fibres, Mr. B. L. Narayenrao, for fibre. Mr. Dinshaji Dhondi, for fibres, Mr. Motilal K. Shaik, for varieties of oils, The Kaiser Soap Mfg. Co, for varieties of oils. The Potash Syndicate Co. for manœuvres, Messrs. Gauder and Co, for coccatines, Messrs. C. Dutt and Co., for cocoatine, All Saints Home, Mazagon, for seeds industry.

Agriculture Prepared Articles.—The Bombay Dairy Co., for butter, The Empress Dairy Co., for butter, Mr. Framji Nowroji for jams, jellies and chutneys, The Baroda State, for preserved sugar cane; Mr. Cawasji, of Mahabeshwar for flours and arrowroot Mr. Dutt, of Calicut, for flours and arrowroot, Mr. R. N. Daruwalla, for curry powders and chutneys, Mr. R. S. Bana, of Navsari for sauces, Mr. P. R. Bhownuggrie, for confectionery.

Agricultural Machinery and Tools.—The Kolhapur State, for water lift. Messrs. Faleker and Co., for Garden tools, Navsary for water lifts. Madras School of Art, Mr. Naik of Dharwar District, for threshing of jowar heads by means of stone roller.

Materials used in Construction and Mineral Products. Messrs. Y. D. Kotnis and Co., for bricks and roofing tiles; Berton Museum, Bhownagar, for building stones; Sango State C. P., for slates; Messrs. Madhowjee Govindjee and Co., for corrundus,

Mathematical and Scientific Instruments, etc.—Mr. Ananth Ganesh Gadera, for globe; Mr. Ruchi-Rao Lahore, for physical appliances, air pump and electric machine; The Pulgaon Spg. Mfg. Co., Ltd. for mechanical instruments tool-box; Mr. Ramchandra Nathumal, for gold alloy detective balance,

Musical Instruments.—Mr. S. N. Triumalachari of Madras, for veena; Mr. Radhaakishen, of Bombay, for raj sagar; The Kalabhuvan, for tawoos; Mr. Chikrazana, through Karuck and Co., Mysore, for tamboora; Mr. M. Kaverana, for harmonium

Industrial Machinery, Contrivances and Electricity.—Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Mistry, for jewel fountain; Mr Narotum Vithaldas, for compound vertical engine; Mr. V. B. Mishra, for rotery steam engine; Mr. Formall Mahomed for embroidery hand loom.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is curious how certain political family names drop out of public life for a while and then recur. Some years ago, Mr. Samuel Smiles was at the pains to compile a list of members of the Long Parliament whose present-day lineal descendants held seats in the House of Commons. They numbered exactly fifty. Among them were a Robert Cecil (Old Sarum), a Russell (Tavistock), a Fitzwilliam (Peterborough), a Curzon (Derbyshire), a Corbett (Shropshire), a Michael "Bidduld" (Lichfield), a Knatchbull (Romney), a Verney (Aylesbury), a Northcote (Ashburton), and an Onslow (Surrey). Applying Dr. Smiles's list to Mr. Balfour's present Government, one finds only two of the family names of the Long Parliament era—a Cecil and an Onslow. Lord Bath's Thynne (pronounced "Tyne," by the way) makes a third.

According to the "Chronicle" a photographer in an American city puts forth this sign: "Time is flying. You will never be so good-looking again. Come in; and be taken now."

A little girl who fell through a defective pathway in Michigan City, Indiana, was awarded £2,500 damages. The sheriff being unable to recover the money, as the local treasury was empty, has been ordered to sell the town by auction to the highest bidder.

The "Autocar" warns intending vendors of second-hand cars against the cadger who pretends he thinks of buying, only for the sake, in reality, of getting a free ride. It is suggested that motorists should stipulate that any prospective purchaser wanting a trial ride should undertake to pay a reasonable sum, if, after the ride; he did not purchase at the agreed price.

The inviting of ladies to public entertainments is oftentimes spoken of as being a late nineteenth century innovation. As a matter of fact the fair sex enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Guilds long since. One company possesses, indeed, a minute that runs as follows:—"Jane Rogers," for wheeling her mistress home after dinner, 1d. Can it be, says the "City Press," that the recurrence of incidents like this led to the withdrawal of the hospitality that was once extended?

A good story of Count von Buelow's French cook is (says the "Tatler") causing much amusement in Berlin. Before the Imperial Chancellor was called to Berlin he was Ambassador in Rome, where he occupied one of the most spacious palaces. When the Countess learned he was to move and that the Chancellor's residence in Berlin was a poor thing compared to their magnificent dwelling in the Eternal City she had misgivings as to how her chef—a somewhat lordly personage—would receive the news. Determining to take the bull by the horns she sent for the artist and acquainted him with the state of affairs, and was at once relieved of her worst anticipations by the great man's affable rejoinder, "Oh, please don't for a moment permit your husband to give up his post in Berlin on my account."

The New York municipal authorities have just assessed the taxable value of the six principal hotels in the city as follows:—Waldorf-Astoria, £1 837,000; Hotel St. Regis, £480 000; Holland House, £320,000; Hotel Belmont, £300,000; Imperial and Annex, £587,000; Hotel Astor, £440 000. Mr. Schwab's residence has been valued at £260,000 and Mr. W A Clark's Fifth-avenue mansion at £420,000.

It cannot be too clearly understood, says "The Autocar," in discussing the question of the use of alcohol as a fuel for motors, that the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes will necessitate what is practically a new home industry. It has nothing whatever to do with the distillers, who are making alcohol for whisky. There are, it seems, about 150 firms making alcohol for drinking purposes, and only six making denatured or methylated spirit for industrial uses, yet these 150 firms are, in the majority of cases, combating the suggested alterations of the law which will make it possible to procure moderately cheap denatured or undrinkable alcohol for industrial uses. It is monstrous that the industrial progress of the country should be hampered by a handful of over-capitalised and in too many cases non-progressive distillers of drink, who have made huge fortunes and who may continue to make them so far as the upholders of industrial alcohol are concerned.

A TRAIN, A PRINCE AND AN A. D. C

AN INCIDENT AT HOWRAH.

The "Indian Planters' Gazette" says:—Until the new joint station at Howrah is completed it is too much to hope that there will be much relief from the confusion that prevails during the passenger season, but we think the employes of both the E. I. R. and B. N. R. might exert themselves a little more than they do to impart accurate information as to the exact platform at which a given train will arrive. They never seem to be quite sure and the seeker for information can, if he so wishes, collect quite a crop of contradictory statements from station-masters, ticket collectors, guards, and policemen who loaf about the station in the intervals between the arrival and departure of trains. An incident occurred last Sunday which should have the effect of making these men a little more attentive. Prince Leopold, of Sax-Coburg Gotha, was expected from Madras by the early train. Lord Curzon was away at Barrackpore with a large party for the usual week-end, but sent an A.D.C. to receive the distinguished visitor and bring him up to the suburban retreat. The A. D. C. went down and was directed to a particular platform, where he cooled his heels with much impatience for nearly an hour. He could stand it no longer and demanded rather hotly when the train would arrive or if the baldly thing would arrive at all. The station-master thus urged bustled about and found to his dismay that the train had arrived some time since and deposited its passengers at another platform, the A. D. C. got mad and the atmosphere was visibly disturbed for several seconds. Nobody however knew anything about the Prince and there was no help for it but to drive back to Government House. Arrived there the A. D. C. found no Prince and naturally took it out of the red coated chaprrasies. Presently a tiffin "ghary" drove up to the steps and from it emerged an irate German who turned out to be the expected guest. "Tableau!" Explanations were soon exchanged and when the Prince met the Viceroy at Barrackpore he made light of the "contretemps," but there was trouble in the Military Secretary's Office next day. The A D C however, was simply a victim of circumstances, as many of us have been when going to Howrah to meet a friend; but these circumstances come well within the control of the railway authorities.

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CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, who is at present in California, has a volume of short stories appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. It takes its title from the first one, The Bell in the Fog.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie is writing an authorised life of President Diaz, who is, in effect, the ruler of Mexico. She has just returned from a visit to that country, where she was the President's guest. Her book is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Dean Butcher, of Cairo, who is already the author of one historical novel has finished another. It is entitled The Oriflamme in Egypt, and it deals with the Crusade of Louis the Ninth. Other characters in it besides himself and his devoted Queen Margaret, are the English William Longsword, Machew Paris, and Robert de Sorbonne.

As publisher and author, Mr. Edmund Downey, whose pen name is F. M. Allen, has seen much of our literary world during the past twenty years. He has been putting his memories into a book which he entitles Twenty Years Ago. It is now being printed, and Messrs. Hurst and Blackett hope to publish it before the end of February.

A book with the title, A Mother of Tsars, should be interesting, having regard to current events. It is a sketch of the life of Marie Feodorowna, wife of Paul II., and mother of Alexander I. and Nicholas I. The book is by Mrs. Calquhoun Grant, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

Madame Waddington was a well-known figure in London society when her husband was French Ambassador here. A year or two ago she gave us some of her reminiscences of those days in a volume named Letters of a Diplomatist's Wife. She is about to begin, in Scribner's Magazine, another series describing a visit she paid to Rome in 1880, and the life of the Papal circle and the official class there at the time.

Two noteworthy books of travel will be issued in February by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. One is Mr. Perceval Landon's account of the Lhassa Expedition. Its illustrations, of which a number are in colour, really make it a book of art as well as of travel. The other work is Dr. Otto Nordenskjold's record of "two years among the ice of the South Pole." It has over two hundred illustrations from photographs specially taken, also five maps.

We are all familiar with the Zoo, at least by name, but our knowledge of it, in the sense of natural history, may not be extensive. A book by Mr. Frank E. Beddard, which Messrs. Constable announce, will be helpful to those seeking such knowledge. It is an account of each of the principal kinds of animals found in most zoological gardens. As a guide to the mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians so collected, it will gain by having illustrations.

A book by Miss Marie Corelli which Messrs. Constable are publishing has the title, Free Opinions Freely Expressed. It deals with certain phases of modern social life and conduct, and in announcing it the publishers say—This is an outspoken criticism of many of the evils of the day, both moral and social. The volume will include chapters on pagan London, The Vulgarity of Wealth, Coward Adam, Accursed Eve, Society and Sunday, The Soul of the Nation, &c.

A new novel by Mr. J. A. Steuart, whose gifts as a writer are well-known, will appear in a few days with Messrs. Hutchinson, under the title, The Rebel Woofing. In this story Mr. Steuart makes a special study of his characters, most of whom are Scots, and dispenses almost entirely with plot. The love of a young minister for the daughter of a rich elder, who remains obdurate to their sentiments forms the basis of the book—the thread of it from the first page to the last. There is also a subsidiary love story.

Within recent years various books dealing with our railways and their management have been published. We are still, however, far behind America in what is there called railway literature Mr W. M. Ackworth states that, while lecturing on railway economics he has been constantly hampered by the want of an English text-book on the subject. He has met the difficulty, in the only possible way, by writing one entitled, The Elements of Railway Economics. It is being published by the Oxford University Press.

Miss Geraldine Brooks is the author of a book, Dames and Daughters, of the French Court, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish. It consists of glimpses of women who made the Court of France famous, as, for example, Mesdames de Sevigne, de Remusat, Recamier, de la Fayette, Le Brun, and Roland. Miss Brooks has chosen the most natural attractive and lovable women associated with French Court life, and she deals especially with their inner lives, the private joys and sorrows which lay beneath the outer glitter of salons and social triumphs.

A colour book on Florence, in which the town is painted by Colonel R. C. Goff, and described by Mrs. Goff, is about to appear with Messrs. Black. Colonel Goff, in his pictures, say the publishers, will be found to have caught the spirit of all the noble, or charming, or quaint scenes by the selection of which, as subjects for his brush, he has sought to show what Florence was and is, and in all probability will be for many generations to come. A pleasant quality in the text, lending it the charm of homeliness, springs from Mrs. Goff's intimate knowledge of the many great English artists, thinkers, and poets who have sojourned in Venice.

Mr. Murray is publishing an account, in popular language, of the agricultural experiments which were carried on out at Rothamsted, Herts, by the late Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert, during the sixty years 1843-1903. For the last half-century Lawes and Gilbert have been the most familiar names all the world over, in the history of agricultural science, but the reports of their experiments have never hitherto been summarised for the general reader. In the present volume Mr. A. D. Hall has attempted to set out the whole history of the Rothamsted experiments.

The Rev. E. H. Gifford has edited the Euthydemus of Plato, with an introduction, and notes, for the use of university students and the higher forms of public schools. He drily observes that to them there will be little force in the objection made by some critics of sterner mood, that the dialogue is too amusing, too full of satirical humour, and even broad comedy, to be worthy of so great a philosopher as Plato. Mr. Frowde will publish the edition immediately for the Clarendon Press.

The late Mr. F. G. Kitton's book on the Dickens Country will be published in a few days by Messrs. Black.—It is announced by Messrs. Dent that they have taken over the Queen's Prime Ministers series from Messrs. Sampson Low and that at an early date they will issue a new edition of the Beaconsfield which Froude contributed to it.—Miss Eva Scott's book telling the story of the wanderings of Charles II on the Continent, when he was in exile, is about to be issued by Messrs. Constable.—Messrs. Smith Elder are publishing new editions, at three and sixpence, of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's books, he Tragedy of the Korosko and The Green Flag.—Fata Morgana, a romance of student art life in Paris, is the title of a book by M. Andre Castaigne, that will be published immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson. The author, who is well-known in the art world of France and America, has illustrated his volume.

Saturday, Jan. 21st was the Bishop of Birmingham's fifty second birthday. Many happy returns of the day to him, and prosperity, in the sense that he would desire it, to his newly-created Diocese. Within his own communion he was something of a power long before the publication under his editorship between sixteen and seventeen years ago, of "Lux Mundi." Since that time he has been a recognised power in the whole religious life of England; and it is well-known that the desire of the great capital of the Midlands to be made into a separate diocese largely depended on the hope and belief that Charles Gore would be its first bishop. "Lux Mundi" has recently been published in a popular form at half-a-crown; it has run through fifteen editions, and shows no signs of exhausting its mission. It owes its influence, I think, rather to its spirit than to any profound originality—to its union of liberality and candour with religious earnestness. Messrs. Longmans, by the way, are just publishing the Bishop's book on "Roman Catholic Claims" in a sixpenny edition.

It was also the birthday of that very brilliant scholar, Professor R. Y. Tyrrell, who was born sixty one years ago. A Quarterly and Fortnightly and Saturday Reviewer, as well as an academic professor and original member of the British Academy, he wears his learning with a lightness that is the envy and admiration of his fellows. His masterly editing of Cicero's Letters begun by himself and finished in collaboration with Dr. Purser, would alone be a fitting monument for a lifetime.

Sunday Jan. 22nd was the forty-fourth birthday of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, to whom we owe two certainly of the most fascinating and arresting books of 1904, The Queen's Quair and The Road in Tuscany. Long may he live to give us books so vivid with life and colour. There is a character in one I think, of Mr. Henry James's books, described as having a heavy mousache and a great deal of manner. Mr. Wells's books have a great deal of manner. Some find that manner altogether delightful; others find it a trifle too self-conscious and restless. But whether on that particular point he is attracted or repelled, the critic will allow that Mr. Hewlett is one of our few living writers—a class in the true sense of the term never numerous and always welcome.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

"May I venture to direct your Majesty's attention from the pillars to the wall of the house? For on the wall is something written which has possibly escaped your Majesty's notice in the darkness of the house.

I am no Daniel, but I can read the writing on the wall for it is only one word—"Revolution."

The Reign of Terror in France will sink into insignificance and oblivion when the day of the Russian revolution dawns. Each government will mete out her own particular ideas of justice; each State will have her own Terrors; each village its tree of execution; and the "heads" will be demanded by thousands"—Carl Joubert's Open Letter to the Czar, in "Russia as it Really is."

Now that the day of the Russian revolution has dawned, one turns, with a foreboding of immeasurable catastrophe, to the solemn warning addressed to the Czar of All the Russias by the author of the most remarkable book on Russia that has been published for years.

From the Baltic to the Black Sea, M. Joubert has for nine years studied every phase of Russian life. Six months ago his prediction of Russian revolution was greeted with scepticism. To-day the revolution has begun, and if the prophecy is to be fulfilled, Czardom will soon go down in a welter of bloodshed beside which the St. Petersburg massacre will be as nothing.

The most striking feature of the upheaval is that the professional revolutionaries have sunk into oblivion, and the working men and the "intellectuels"—journalists, novelists, lawyers, and men of science—have begun the revolutionary work.

THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

Who then, are the men who stand at the head of the revolution in Russia?

Foremost among them is to be noted the editor of the weekly newspaper, the "Pravo" M. Hessen, a man who has learned in exile in Siberia what the rule of Czardom means to the man of liberal opinions in Russia. From his university at Odessa he was banished to the frozen wilds.

Thus it was expected to crush a man who dared to hope for the dawn of liberty under the Czar. But M. Hessen was not a man to be struck down by a sentence of exile. The years he passed in Siberia served only to strengthen his determination. He returned to life only to enter into a campaign of liberal journalism under the nose of the Czar and his Government of oppressors.

When the day of revolution was at hand it was in the editorial office of the "Pravo" that the leaders of liberal opinion in St. Petersburg met to formulate their policy. As last week approached the office of the "Pravo" became the headquarters of the moderate revolutionists—the constitutionalists—and M. Hessen during the past few days has become the virtual head of the revolutionary party—the Mirabeau of the constitutionalists.

A STRANGE MEETING.

Strange must have been the scene in the editorial office where the self-elected Committee of Safety has been assembling. To the world at large only one figure among the hundred or more there crowded together is known. It is that of Maxim Gorky, the dare-devil novelist, who has sprung out of the gutter to an eminence in modern Russian literature only overshadowed, by Tolstoi.

Presiding over this strange council of journalists, lawyers, and women, turned into leaders of constitutional revolution by chance, was another victime of Czardom—an elderly grey bearded man, by nam Annensky, when de Plehve sent to Siberia and whom Prince Mirsky, who unwittingly fanned the revolution into flame, allowed to return.

Of the rest, only M. Prugavin, defender of the victims of the Holy Synod—tall, spectacled, philanthropic—so tender-hearted that he wept on hearing of the deaths of some of the victims of Sunday's massacre; M. Arsenieff and M. Peshekhonoff, strenuous critics of the policy of finance inaugurated by M. de Witte, are distinguishable among the crowd of committee men who throng the editorial sanctum where constitutional revolution is being hatched.

And now a telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the head of the committee—M Hessen—with several others of the deputation who sought in vain on Saturday to convince the authorities of the folly of their plans, has been arrested.

MEN WHO WARNED THE CZAR.

From the men who took a notable part in warning the Czar of the peril of revolution—such men as Prince Troubetskoi—the world will look for some lead in the present welter. But, according to Dr. Soskice, the editor of "Free Russia," the world will look in vain.

"None of these men will be the leaders of the revolution," said Dr. Soskice confidently to an "Express" representative. The leaders of the revolution will be men whose names are never spoken openly in Russia, and whom it would be folly for any man to name even in England. The immediate result would be that the Russian agents in London would telegraph them to St. Petersburg and the secret police would seize them."

No man who has held office in Russia will be trusted by the people, or will be willing to countenance the revolution, in Dr. Soskice's opinion. M. de Witte, although on Saturday last he seemed conciliatory in his interview with the deputation, is too far compromised by his past to be trusted, even if he were inclined to side against the bureaucracy of which he is a pillar. Even Prince Mirsky, the one man who, in recent years, has evinced a tendency to let liberalism play a part in Russian government, has forfeited confidence by his failure to avert bloodshed.

FATHER GAPON.

Father Gapon remains—the one man in St. Petersburg who seems capable of leading the people. The son of a peasant of the Poltava province, Father Gapon knows and understands the peasants and workpeople of the cities, and he possesses a personal charm of manner which has won for him the affections of the poor people of St. Petersburg, among whom he voluntarily labours. But he is no demagogue, and it may be doubted whether he will rise to the height of a leader of revolution.

Who then are the men who will control the destinies of the Russian revolution, when a hundred million people, throwing off the yoke of Czardom, rise to be "strike terror" into the hearts of the bureaucracy.

They are the men of mystery—victims of oppression, who have lived for years in garrets and cellars, like Marat, who have spread broadcast the doctrines of Social Democracy, and who will come forth to ride on the whirlwind they have created.—"Daily Express"

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR'S DREAM.

TO DETHRONE THE CZAR.

The London correspondent of the "Publishers' Press" (New York) has telegraphed to that journal an interview he has had with a person occupying a high position in London on the present situation in Russia, from which quotations are made in the "Birmingham Daily Post." The person thus interviewed is reported as speaking as follows:—

The present situation in Russia has not been brought about merely by an industrial uprising, nor can the movement be said to be only a political insurrection. Its real character is an attempt by the Russian Grand Dukes, led by the Grand Duke Vladimir, to depose the Emperor and seize the Russian throne for Vladimir. It is Vladimir who permitted the strike to grow. It is Vladimir who withheld the Tsar from receiving the strikers. It is Vladimir, who ordered Sunday's massacre in St. Petersburg. His object, assisted by the other Grand Dukes is to foment discord between the people and the Emperor, and, when the time is ripe, if it ever becomes ripe, he will turn to the Army and say to it, "See what a weakling occupies the Russian throne. See how he trembles before the voice of the people. Depose him, Place me in his stead, you and I will save Russia." There is no room to doubt as far as my information goes the absolute truth of this fact. Vladimir, who before the birth of the Tsarevitch was second in succession to the throne, now sees his dreams of legitimately obtaining power dispelled by a tiny baby. He has been driven to desperation, and he is now seizing the opportunity to make himself Emperor.

TSAR AND THE GRAND DUKES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Paris, Jan. 26th. The following from St. Petersburg appears in the "Auro e". A family council has been held at Tsarskoe Selo, in the course of which an extraordinary scene took place between the Tsar and the Grand Dukes. The Tsaritsa had expressed her desire to place her children in a place of safety and the Tsar had been contemplating the possibility, according to circumstances, of starting for the Crimea or Denmark. The Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexander, adopting a violent and threatening attitude, opposed these plans on the ground that the Tsar's departure would mean financial ruin and the vengeance of the mob for themselves. They have decided to oppose the departure of the Imperial family at all costs, and to have recourse to extreme measures in order to enforce their opinion

REVOLUTIONARIES AND THEIR GUNS.

ARMS ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

New York, January 23rd.—The "New York World's". Washington correspondent to-day says that officials there are convinced that it will be impossible to tranquillise the Russians until the war with Japan is ended. It is expected, says the correspondent, that the revolt in St. Petersburg, will force the Tsar to open negotiations with Japan.

The "Philadelphia North American," this morning, asserts that plans were perfected at a Congress held in December in Switzerland, at which Russian revolutionists—Poles, Finns, and Armenians—attended, for the general strike when the signal was given.

The "North American" declare that large numbers of guns were stored in Germany ready to be rushed across the frontier into Russia—"Central News."

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay still and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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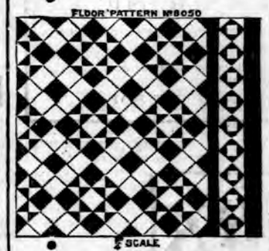

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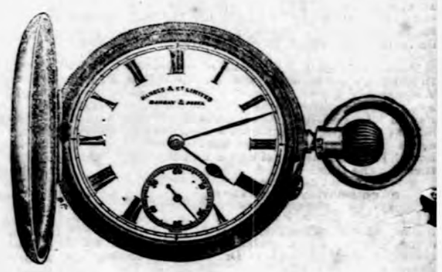

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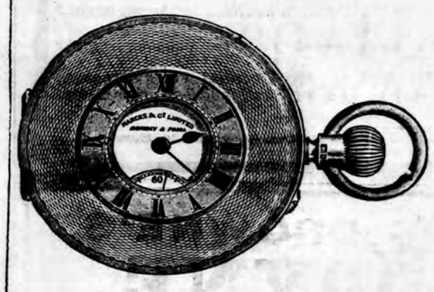

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